

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Rifle 1885, Shooting & Fishing 1888, Arms & the Man 1906



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JULY 15, 1926



Police Convention Number

See Page 6

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"Superior for All Classes of Firing"

THIS statement sums up in a few words the experiences of police organizations with U. S. cartridges. It was taken from the following letter received by us from the Seattle police (whose team won first place in the 1924-1925 N. R. A. Indoor Police Team Match): "After a thorough try-out of all makes, in calibers from .22 to .45, it was decided that U. S. ammunition is superior for all classes of firing. We have used U. S. exclusively for all our matches and for practice."

The police of many cities, as well as state and private police organizations, are finding U. S. cartridges eminently satisfactory. That this is so, is borne out by the numerous testimonials received by us. Several others are printed in the column to the right.

At Camp Perry last year, no less than seventy-five per cent of all prize-winners, in the pistol and revolver matches where commercial ammunition was allowed, used U. S. cartridges. Some of the other important pistol and revolver matches in which U. S. cartridges have figured prominently are listed below:

N. R. A. MATCHES

Indoor Police Pistol Team Match

1st—Seattle Police 2578
2nd—Delaware & Hudson R. R. Police. 2369

Indoor Police Pistol Championship Match

(First 15 places won with U. S. Cartridges.)
1st—G. W. Perry, Seattle, Wash. 529
2nd—S. J. Jorgenson, Seattle, Wash. ... 520
3rd—M. C. Short, Seattle, Wash. 515

Indoor Free Pistol Match

1st—E. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio. 562
2nd—C. R. Burdette, Baltimore. 544

Slow-Fire Tyro Pistol Match

1st—V. W. Wilbur, Springfield, Mass. 561
2nd—T. A. Monahan, Springfield, Mass. 553
3rd—D. F. Layton, Brooklyn, N. Y. 538
4th—H. Russ, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 520
5th—H. M. Van Sleem, Gastonia, N. C. 513
6th—E. W. Davis, Cambridge, Mass. ... 512
7th—Geo. F. Ream, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 512
8th—J. Barlow, Halstead, Kan. 500
9th—F. L. Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ... 489
10th—Harry Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 485

Individual Gallery Pistol Championship

1st—C. J. Moore, Bristol, Conn. 569

Individual Slow-Fire Pistol Match

1st—Eric Johnson, Ardmore, Okla. 558
2nd—F. W. Wilbur, Springfield, Mass. 558
3rd—T. A. Monahan, Springfield, Mass. 542

Gallery Pistol Team Championship

1st—Company "H," 160th Infantry, Calif., N. G. Pistol Team, Pasadena, Calif. 2641

NORTHWESTERN INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Team Match

1st—Seattle Police Team. 1434

U. S. REVOLVER ASSOCIATION MATCHES

20-Yard Team Match

1st—Springfield Rifle & Revolver Club. 1214
(In making this score, team broke world's record it shot in 1924—also with U. S. ammunition.)

Tyro Slow-Fire Pistol Match

1st—J. W. Aitkens, Nekoma, Okla. 393
3rd—J. L. Wiggins, Luther, Okla. 385

Tyro Timed-Fire Pistol Match

1st—W. F. Coultas, Iowa City, Iowa. 382

20-Yard Individual Match

1st—C. A. Price, Springfield Club. ... 248
(Mr. Price broke world's record of his team-mate, Dr. I. R. Calkins, which also was established with U. S. ammunition.)



What Police Say About US Ammunition

Prefer US to Any Other

"Pistol teams of this department use and prefer U. S. .38 S. & W. Special to any other ammunition."—Jens. K. Jensen, Chief of Delaware & Hudson R. R. Police.

Uniform and Powerful

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the special pains that you took to expedite the various orders of ammunition which our bureau used the past season. And I want to compliment you on the accuracy and reliability of your .38 Special Revolver ammunition. After using 400,000 rounds of this ammunition we found same to be uniform, accurate, and powerful."—Harry Edwards, Lieutenant and Drillmaster, Bureau of Police, Philadelphia, Pa.

Satisfactory in All Respects

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend your ammunition. Our department has used many thousand rounds of same in revolver practice. It has always given satisfaction in every respect. We also used in in pistol team matches at Camp Perry, Ohio."—Lieut. J. P. Downs, Police Department, Baltimore, Md.

Accurate and Reliable

"This department has been using the United States Cartridge Company's ammunition during the past three years. We have found it accurate and reliable—both of which qualities are absolutely essential in ammunition used by police officers."—Lynn G. Adams, Supt., Pennsylvania State Police.

Dependable and Satisfactory

"Permit me to take this occasion to commend you on the excellent results that we have had with United States Cartridge Company's ammunition. We have found it most dependable and satisfactory. During the target season just passed, Trooper Schwartz of this organization established a new record (average of 97.14%) over the Regular Army Course with your ammunition. Knowing that this must prove gratifying to you, it affords me additional pleasure of being able to bring it to your attention."—H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Col. and Supt. New Jersey State Police.



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For the greater safety of detectives, plain clothes men, special officers, etc. for "close quarters" and winter service



† Colt's Police Positive Special (With 2 in. barrel)

The call for a short-barreled, compact and powerful arm which can be easily drawn or shot from the coat side pocket when there's not time to draw the regulation holster model, is met by this ready arm. It has all the characteristics of the popular Colt Police Positive Special, including the Colt Positive Lock, which prevents accidental discharge. Slides easily in and out of overcoat or coat side pocket or other convenient place. Surprisingly accurate for a "close quarters" quick action revolver. A life-saver in a "jam" with desperate characters.

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* Colt's Army Special Revolver (With 4 in. barrel)

A powerful shooting arm of medium weight extremely popular with police and constabulary. This is the arm recently adopted by the New York City Police according to a recent ruling. Uniformly consistent and dependable, the Colt Army Special was used by the four leading police teams at the 1925 Camp Perry matches, all of whom bettered the 1924 scores and established new records. The Army Special has the Colt Positive Lock, making the arm safe as well as easy to handle. It will not discharge from a fall, blow or hammer-slip when cocking. Has special non-glare sights.

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Weighs about 5 lbs.

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FUTURE MATCH SCHEDULES

Clubs are invited to list their matches in this department. Notices must reach the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN two weeks before publication date.

SOLON SPRINGS, WIS.—Thirty caliber. Range, five miles northeast of Solon Springs. Small-bore range, one-half mile west of Cosgrove Hotel, in Solon Springs.

OHIO RIFLE—Harrisburg Range, 14 miles southwest of Columbus, Ohio, on CCC Highway, State Route 3. Small bore.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—For details communicate with C. M. Counts, Elks Club, Long Beach, Calif.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Shooting every week. Visiting riflemen or pistol shots should communicate with C. C. Finn, 323 Coleman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE LEAGUE—July 24: Ames vs. Reading, at Lincoln; U. S. M. A. A. vs. Arlington, at Beverly; Lynn vs. Framingham, at Wakefield. Address communications to W. A. Fenwick, secretary Ames Rifle Club, 8 Mechanic Street, North Easton, Mass., or George G. Colby, Arlington Rifle Club, 57 High Street, Medford, Mass., or A. M. Dow, Braintree Guards Association Rifle Club, Braintree, Mass., or Alfred W. Bigwood, Framingham Rifle Club, 121 Elm Street, Framingham, Mass., or Arthur I. Neagles, Lynn Rifle and Revolver Club, 54 Elm Street, Lynn, Mass., or H. A. Mosher, Middlesex Rifle Club, 251 Robbins Street, Waltham, Mass., or Chester A. Putnam, Reading Rifle and Revolver Club, 319 Main Street, Reading, Mass., or Frank E. Thissell, U. S. M. A. Gun Club, care of United Shoe Machinery Corp., Beverly, Mass.

STEUBENVILLE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO—Shooting July 18, 25, August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, September 5, 12, 19, 26, October 3, 10, 17. For program and details apply to W. Russell O'Neill, 1319 Oregon Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.

SALT LAKE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH (Shoots on Fort Douglas range)—July 18, Regular Army Qualification Course; August 1, Charles Sales International State Championship shoot, 300 yards, any rifle, iron sights, international target; August 8, Harry Waters Long Range Championship, 600 yards, any rifle, any sights, B target and V ring; August 15, members' match, shot over army A course; August 22, practice, 1,000 yards, any rifle, any sights; August 29, practice, 300 yards, international target; September 4, 5, 6, State Shoot, individual championship, qualification and team matches; September 12, practice, 300 yards, target A; September 19, practice, 600 yards; September 26, practice, 1,000 yards. For further information write R. Wipprecht, secretary, 630 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL RIFLE CLUB—July 18, all comers, service rifle, bobbing target; August 7, .22 pistol or revolver; September 26, Army qualification, Course D; October 2, 50 yards, Club Championship matches; October 10, 100 yards, Club Championship matches; October 24, 200 yards, Club Championship matches; October 31, 600 yards Club Championship; November 21, (a. m.) turkey shoot, pistol or revolver; (p. m.) turkey shoot, service rifle; grand aggregate provision for clubs and individuals completing series; December 23 (indoors), 50 yards, turkey shoot, .22 cal. rifle.

WILKINSBURG (PA.) RIFLE CLUB—July 17, Swiss match, 100 yards, prone; July 24, ground-hog shoot; July 31, N. R. A. qualification; August 7, running deer; August 14, chicken shoot; August 21, rapid fire, 300 yards; August 28, N. R. A. qualification; September 11, rising bear; September 18, 300 yards, prone; September 25, 200 yards, kneeling and sitting; October 2, running deer; October 9, novelty match; October 23, clay pigeon match, 100 yards, offhand, any rifle; October 30, William Tell match. This club will hold pistol matches every Saturday from June 5 to October 30 inclusive. Range at Old Dream City Park, on the Verona car line, a few minutes from Wilkesburg. M. J. Laughlin, 1125 Hill Avenue, Wilkesburg, Secretary.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL. (27 miles from Chicago)—Shooting every Saturday afternoon and Sunday. For information apply to Capt. William Purdy, Hamilton Club, Chicago.

NINTH ANNUAL AMERICAN RECORD MATCH—Fifty shots, standing, at 200 yards. July 10 to August 15. Individual entry, \$2.00; team entry, \$5.00. Ames Faculty Rifle Club, Alfred K. Friedrich, Secretary, 101 N. Russell Avenue, Ames, Iowa.

ALLETOWN, PA., NORTH END ROD AND GUN CLUB—Small-bore matches August 1. Liberal prizes. Details from Albert K. Hoppes, Germansville, Pa.



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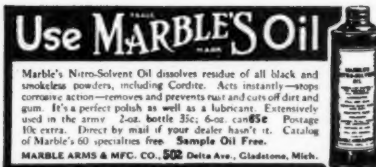
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The plant and organization of the **John A. Brashear Company**, of Pittsburgh, recognized for over forty years as the leader in the manufacture of the finest astronomical instruments, has been taken over by **J. W. Fecker**, and after June 1st we will be located in Pittsburgh, where the manufacture of Fecker telescopes, mountings, and spotting scopes will be carried on.

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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 15, 1926

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N. R. A. Acts to Aid Police Shooting

By Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord

CASH prizes, gold, silver and bronze medals and qualification decorations have been resorted to by the National Rifle Association in an effort to co-operate with police authorities in the development of pistol marksmanship among policemen. Six events have been announced to date, especially for officers of the law. These events include two Police Pistol Team Matches, one fired indoors and one outdoors, two National Individual Police Championships, one for the indoor ranges and one for the outdoor, one National Police Sweepstakes Match for cash prizes and one Standard Police Pistol Qualification Course for which suitable decorations are awarded for the grades of Marksman, Sharpshooter and Expert Pistol Shot. In the qualification course the awards consist of either medallic insignia somewhat similar to the Army Pistol Qualification decorations or woven cuff brassards to be sewn on the left sleeve. Either type of decoration will be used, depending on the desires of the particular department whose men are shooting the course.

It is not necessary for an officer to obtain leave of absence and to go to the trouble of traveling to some distant point in order to participate in any of these events. The arrangements are such that entries are made by mail and on receipt at headquarters of the N. R. A., targets necessary for the firing of the event are mailed the shooter. He fires at any time best suiting him within certain limits, doing his shooting in the presence of three witnesses approved by the Association. These witnesses then certify on the targets that the conditions of the match have been complied with, and the targets are returned to Washington where they are officially scored, the final results tabulated and the prizes mailed the winners.

Realizing that one of the greatest problems confronting the average department is to find money enough to purchase ammunition for practice, the N. R. A. has departed from a time-honored policy in the case of the police officers. In postal matches it has always been the custom to award medals only. A new police pistol match has been added to the N. R. A. Program, however, which it is felt will offer enough inducement in the form of hard cash to encourage the policemen to invest a little of their own money in practice ammunition where the department doesn't have funds available for this purpose. This match provides a cash prize of \$50 to the winner, \$25 to second place, \$10 for third, fourth and fifth places, \$5 for sixth to tenth places and \$2.50 for each fifth place below tenth, that is, fifteenth, twentieth, etc.

This additional award of \$2.50 for every fifth place is being made in order to encourage patrolmen and others who may realize that they are not quite good enough shots to win first place, but who nevertheless will have an opportunity to win a \$2.50 place, even though they may finish last in the match. The conditions of this event are given below:

Open to: Any duly appointed police officer of any city, county, state, industrial organization or express messenger, or mail clerks regularly armed with the pistol or revolver.

Arm: Any pistol or revolver, caliber .32 or larger, barrel length not exceeding 6 inches, open sights suitable for holster wear.

Course: Twenty shots, slow fire—Standard American 20-yard tar-

get. Ten shots, timed fire, fired in 2 strings of 5 shots each, time limit 20 seconds for each string—Standard American 20-yard target. Ten shots, rapid fire, fired in 2 strings of 5 shots each, time limit 10 seconds per string—Colt Silhouette target, using killing zones.

Distance: All firing will be at 15 yards, indoor or outdoors.

Entry fee: \$1.00, which includes all necessary targets. Each competitor may enter a maximum of three times. The highest score of each competitor will be applied to the match. This will permit officers who believe they can improve their scores to try a second and third time, only their highest score being counted.

Where fired: On the home range of the competitor.

When fired: Any time between August 15 and September 30.

Witnesses: All firing must be done in the presence of three witnesses nominated by the competitor and approved by the N. R. A. before entry is accepted. Whenever possible, at least one of these witnesses will be an officer of the department or a commissioned officer of the National Guard or Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

Entries: Entries will be made by mail or wire and must be received in Washington not later than September 15.

Duties of Witnesses: Witnesses must, before firing is started, make certain that the conditions of the match are thoroughly understood. Write this office if necessary. They will measure the range and ascertain that the distance is 15 yards from the face of the target to the firing point. They will ascertain that the gun to be used is in accordance with requirements. They will appoint one of their number to act as N. R. A. judge. The judge will act as official timer. He will be furnished with a police whistle to be used in signalling "Commence Firing" and "Cease Firing." Any target on which a shot has been fired after the signal "Cease Firing" will be so marked. After firing is completed, the witnesses and the competitor will sign all targets certifying that the conditions of the match have been complied with and the N. R. A. judge will then seal the targets and mail them to the N. R. A.

Prizes: To the winner, \$50.00 in cash.

To the runner-up, \$25.00.

Third to fifth, \$10.00.

Sixth to tenth, \$5.00.

To every fifth place counting from tenth down, i. e., 15th, 20th, etc., \$2.50.

Scoring, Bulletins, and Distribution of Prizes: All scoring will be done by the N. R. A. A bulletin will be issued and sent to all competitors within 15 days after the closing of the match. Cash prize checks will be mailed the winners at the same time.

Decision in the Case of Ties: In the case of total scores which are tied the high score will be determined first by the highest score at rapid fire, second by the highest score at timed fire, third by the highest score at slow fire. In the case of scores tied at any stage the highest rank will be determined by the fewest shots of lowest value, second by the fewest shots of next lowest value, etc.

At the present time pistol training in the various departments throughout the country varies all the way from nothing at all up to the splendid system which has been adopted in Los Angeles, Calif., under which all officers are required to fire for qualification and are given increased rates of pay when they do qualify. This increase amounts to three dollars per month for Marksman, five dollars for Sharpshooter and eight dollars for Expert, an increase quite

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sufficient to justify the officer in spending a little of his own money, if necessary, in order to practice. The experience of the Los Angeles authorities has been that this slightly increased expenditure for qualification pay for their policemen is one of the best investments that the city could possibly make.

It certainly does seem a bit incongruous that other local city councils do not provide increased rates of pay for policemen qualified with the pistol which they may be called on to use in the defense of their lives and for the protection of the property of the citizens of the community at any hour of the day or night, in view of the fact that the federal government finds it profitable to provide increased pay for qualification in the Army, where the soldiers are only called on to use their weapons in defense of the country once in every ten to fifteen years.

It has been the hope of the National Rifle Association that in adopting a national standard for police qualifications with the pistol and revolver, more municipalities may be persuaded to adopt the qualification pay system. National Headquarters of the Association will be more than glad to co-operate with any police department heads who may desire to make the effort in their own city to obtain additional pay for qualified marksmen. There is certainly no question but that the police officer who knows how to shoot fast and straight is of more value to the city than the police officer who doesn't know how to draw quickly or shoot straight.

The N. R. A. Police Pistol Qualification Course may, of course, be adopted by any department without the increased pay feature, and it is believed that the adoption of the course will in practically every instance prove the best entering wedge in an effort to obtain increased pay for qualification. There appears to be little reason to doubt that the award of the decorations as Marksman, Sharpshooter or Pistol Expert will of itself be a sufficient incentive to the officers to cause an appreciable increase of proficiency throughout the department in the handling of the pistol.

THE other four events representing National Police Championships are very valuable to the departments because they provide the element of competition which goes far to interest a man in any subject. There is a zest to man-to-man competition in any line of endeavor which brings out the best effort of the competitor. A man who is training for the day when he hopes to enter and to win the National Police Gallery Championship is going to take a great deal more care and a great deal more interest in his shooting than the man who is merely practicing because a department order says he must practice.

A nominal entry fee is charged in all of these events. At the present time this fee hardly covers the actual cost of operating the matches. As larger groups of officers take part in these standardized shooting programs, however, the overhead cost of conducting the matches will be decreased and

Zimmerman Regaining Lead

By H. Victorin

ZIMMERMANN, the Swiss crack shot, in tryouts is regaining the laurels he lost as leading rifleman of Switzerland, when he finished third in the 1925 matches at St. Gall. He has headed the list through the whole series of training matches which the Swiss are holding in order to condition their marksmen for the next international match. He was downhearted for a time after the St. Gall episode, but has made a plucky come-back and gives every indication of continuing to hold his pace toward championship laurels. Hartmann, however, is close on his heels.

The veterans, however, are finding their work no sinecure in the face of the showing made by Schweizer and Braissant, the coming crack shots of the mountain republic. Incidentally a "coming shot" in Switzerland is usually between 30 and 40 years old—and sometimes has white at his temples.

Pelli, last year's new star, has need of more training, apparently, as his specialty is shooting off-hand.

The Swiss association held its third and

last training match at Zuchwil, Solothurn, on May 30. Sixteen of the leading marksmen were invited. Rain and unfavorable light made shooting difficult. The shooting was at 300 meters.

Scores follow:

Zimmermann	1088	Tellenbach	1054
Hartmann	1083	Lienhard	1045
Schweizer	1061	Pelli	1045
Pfleiderer	1056	Kuchen	1037
Braissant	1055	Steffen	1066
Herzog	1054	Troendle	1022

The Swiss technical committee, which is responsible for the training of international teams, is urging every man to take part in as many shooting feasts as possible in June and July. There are 29 scheduled, varying in duration from two days to twelve days. The committee is also advising persistent shooting off-hand.

Early in August the team will gather for special training under Maj. Keller, who trained last year's victorious team.

In the 50-meter pistol matches the scores were as follows:

Dr. Schnyder	522	Luthi	499
Zulauf	520	Balmer	489
Koenig	518	Balthasat	488
Brunner	511	Hanni	482

Qualification: Marksman, 70 per cent. Sharpshooter, 80 per cent. Expert Pistol Shot, 90 per cent.

Note: The course may also be fired, using a .22 caliber automatic pistol or revolver, when the use of this arm is approved by the Police Commissioner or chief concerned; provided, the necessary qualifying scores will be Marksman 73 per cent, Sharpshooter 83 per cent, Expert Pistol Shot 93 per cent.

ALLENTOWN TO HAVE BIG SHOOT

An echo of the Eastern Small-bore Tournament at Seagirt will be heard at Allentown, Pa., on Sunday, August 1. The shoot will be under the auspices of the North End Rod and Gun Club, but will be attended generally by most of the clubs in the vicinity as well as by many of the leading shots who were at Seagirt. Among those who probably will be at the shoot are McGarrity, Richards and Johnson, as well as the shooters who fire under the flag of the Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club.

"BOB" THOMPSON PROTESTS

Capt. Robt. M. Thompson, who flew in France as a British officer during the World War, telegraphed the following protest to the editor of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN:

"July 7.—Just read article united service match last issue. Take exception to remarks concerning Lieut. C. E. Nordhus' war record. United States naval officers should be exempt from mud-slinging by pip-squeak civilians, especially in AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. When Navy Department appointed Nordhus to reserve packing industry, opinion neither wanted nor asked for. Trust you will publish this."

the entry fees, particularly for the qualification course, may be expected to be adjusted accordingly.

The National Rifle Association feels that there is no angle of the shooting game and no angle of the crime suppression movement which is of greater importance than the angle dealing with the subject of police pistol marksmanship, and we intend to bend every effort toward promoting such marksmanship and toward co-operating with all department heads in this direction. Suggestions and recommendations are wanted. The co-operation of all concerned is needed. Officers of any grade who may be visiting in Washington at any time will be welcomed at the Headquarters of the Association, 1108 Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets N. W.

The N. R. A. Police Pistol Qualification Course follows:

Open to: Members of municipal, state and industrial police departments, to sheriffs and their duly appointed deputies, to bank guards, express messengers and to railway mail clerks.

Entry Fee: \$1.00.

Range: 25 yards, indoor or outdoor.

Targets: 50-yard Standard American for slow and timed fire, Colt Silhouette (man figure), using killing values, for quick fire.

Course: Slow fire, 10 shots, 1 minute per shot. Timed fire, 2 strings of 5 shots each, 20 seconds per string, gun to be in holster and hands at sides until the command "Commence firing." Quick fire, 10 shots fired singly, target exposed 3 seconds for each shot, concealed 5 seconds between exposures. Fired from the "raised pistol" position.

Arm: Any automatic pistol or revolver, caliber .32 or larger, sight to be suitable for holster wear, barrel length not more than 6½ inches.

Ammunition: Any full charge.

Man Hunting in The Hudson's Bay Country

By N. H. Roberts

This is the Seventh Story to be Published in the American Rifleman's \$200 Prize Contest

ON October 22, 1889, I left Boston en route for James Bay, Canada, as a special United States officer, to locate and bring back to the U. S. one George Davis Smith (Smith was not his real name, of course, but will serve here as well as his true name), who had in June, 1888, stolen \$96,500, all in treasury and bank notes, from one of the largest wholesale lumber companies in the East and made his get-away successfully. I was a bookkeeper for this same lumber company, in the same office with Smith, from January to November, 1888, knew him intimately and could possibly identify him by a long white scar on his back, extending from near the right shoulder diagonally across to the backbone.

Smith had been in the employ of the company for a number of years, was a trusted employee, the cashier, and had the combination to the safe. He was under \$50,000 bonds, which were furnished by a well known bonding company, and after his get-away with this money they were especially anxious to catch him. The bonding company and the manager of the lumber company decided that I was just the man to go and get Smith, and I thought it would be a nice little trip with salary and all expenses paid, and eagerly accepted the hazardous mission.

At Ottawa I received papers from the Canadian Government and letters to all the Northwest Mounted Police Inspectors and officers, and at the Hudson's Bay Company Headquarters in Montreal, I got letters to all the factors of the Hudson's Bay Posts in the entire James Bay and Hudson's Bay territory. I left Quebec City on October 26 for Roberval, P. Q., arriving there the next day, and proceeded to Pointe Bleue. This is the Montagnais Indian Reservation headquarters and a Hudson's Bay Post was located there in 1574. I had a letter to the factor of this post, and, with his assistance, I secured an Indian guide, a half-breed assistant, a dog team and an outfit of provisions, etc. I brought with me from the U. S. a .40-65-260 cal. model 1886 Winchester rifle, a Colt .44-40 revolver, a pair of Colt .30 cal. R. F. revolvers of small size as emergency weapons, 1,000 cartridges for the rifle, 200 cal. .30 R. R. cartridges and 300 .44-40 cartridges.

On November 3 we left Pointe Bleue, followed the shore of Lake St. John to the mouth of the Ashuapmouchuan River, traveled up this river on the ice when possible, for 300 miles to the Hudson's Bay Post at the southeast end of Lake Mistassini, arriving there on November 14. Here the Montagnais Indian and half-breed left me and returned to Pointe Bleue, while I remained there a few days, secured another Indian guide and assistant, another dog team, pro-

visions, etc., and started for Rupert House, at the mouth of Rupert River, on James Bay, about 280 miles distant. This was in winter, snow was deep, and we traveled on snowshoes through the wilderness, or followed the Rupert River, on the ice, camping where

Hannah Bay, about 35 miles distant. There I presented my letters to Inspector Davidson, the commanding officer, who told me that a man known as Loo-ie Mestel was trapping at Eye Lake, on the Opinaka River, about 135 miles from Rupert House, whom he believed was the Smith I wanted.

On December 6 Nepapinace and I started for Eye Lake with a dog team and camp outfit, where we arrived on the 10th. After locating Mestel's camp, I decided to make an evening call on him, and after supper Nepapinace and I found him "at home." At first I thought this man was not Smith, but after watching him closely for some time I decided he was Smith. In attempting to arrest Mestel, he suddenly drew a revolver and would have shot me had the revolver gone off when he pulled the trigger but as it was one of the old Colts Navy .36 cal., percussion revolvers, moisture had gotten under the caps and it failed to go off. Before he could make a second attempt I knocked him down with my Winchester, and while he was unconscious I examined him carefully, but found no scar on his back. Thus I knew he was not the man I wanted.

We remained all night at Mestel's cabin, keeping him handcuffed, and after breakfast next morning departed for Rupert House; but I kept Mestel's revolver as a souvenir of the occasion. Had it gone off properly Mestel would have shot me in the stomach, and the trip would have ended right there for me.

We arrived back at Rupert House on December 15, where I remained a few days, and then went to visit Inspector Davidson again. On December 22 he sent a constable with me to Moose Factory, about 35 miles distant. I had letters to the factor of Moose Factory, Mr. W. K. Broughton, and found him very glad to see me. He was a fine Scotch gentleman and I remained with him for ten days, spending Christmas with him. Moose Factory was one of the largest Hudson's Bay Posts, was the headquarters of the Southern Department, as it was known, carried a two-years supply of all goods, and was a very interesting place, indeed, to me.

I shall never forget that Christmas at Moose Factory, hundreds of miles in the great wilderness, with all its strange scenes, trading with the Indians and half-breeds who came to the post; the kind factor and his family, and all the officers of the Post. We had a *real* Christmas dinner on that day, with some of the strangest foods I had ever tasted, such as roast beaver, moose muflet, Canadian wild goose, and various other wild game and delicacies of that far north country. For dessert we had a great plum pudding with brandy sauce, that was brought from London during the summer in the ship



Above, N. H. Roberts, the author. Below, on the trail in the Snow country

night overtook us. En route, I was laid up for two or three days with mal de raquette (snow-shoe sickness) and we did not reach Rupert House till December 1. I had a letter to the factor of this post, Mr. D. C. MacTavish, a fine Scotch gentleman, who made me welcome and gave me every assistance in his power.

ON December 3, accompanied by an Indian named Ne-pap-i-nace, I went to the Northwest Mounted Police Barracks at

that came with the cargo of supplies for the Post.

Early in January I departed with an Indian named Bluefeather for Fort Albany, another H. B. C. Post on James Bay, about 80 miles northwest, arriving there safely in three days. After spending a few days with Mr. Clark, the factor at this post, I departed with two Indian guides and a team of ten dogs drawing our sled loaded with our outfit and provisions, traveled along the shore of Hudson's Bay five or six hundred miles to York Factory, the headquarters of the Northern Department, and the largest H. B. C. Post at that time. I had letters to Mr. Matheson, the factor, who gladly received me and gave me every assistance in my search for Smith.

On February 3 I left York Factory with two Indians and our dog team for Fort Churchill, about 175 miles farther north, an easy trip of six days, as we had good weather. The factor, Mr. John Spencer, was glad to see me and made my visit very pleasant, indeed. About the 25th of February, with Na-ta-way, an Ojibway Indian, a half-breed assistant, and a good outfit of provisions, etc., on our dog sled, we started for a small, unnamed lake more than three hundred miles farther north, and there, "north of 62," we at last, on March 12, 1890, found Smith, and I arrested him. After a few days' rest at Smith's cabin, we started back for Fort Churchill, but had bad weather en route and did not reach the Post till March 31.

After a week's rest at Fort Churchill, I started with Nataway, another trusty Indian, and the prisoner on the return trip to York Factory—a long, hard trip—which we made in about three weeks. Here I waited till June before starting the return trip to Moose Factory, spending the time most pleasantly hunting with the officers of the Post and Indians. Many strange scenes I witnessed here and at other Posts, and had wonderful big game hunts in this great wilderness.

JULY is a bad month for traveling in the wilderness on account of the hordes of black-flies, "no-see-ums," and mosquitoes. I did not suffer from the intense cold, or the snow of winter, but I could not endure these swarms of flies and mosquitoes, and spent the entire month of July at Moose Factory, where there was so much of interest to me. On August 2 I started with the faithful Nataway, another Indian and Smith in a large canoe up the Moose River to the Abitibi River, which we ascended en route to civilization.

We traveled leisurely and all went well until we reached the "Long Rapids" on the Abitibi. These are about six miles long and part of the distance the canoe must be "tracked." While navigating these rapids, Nataway, Smith and I were in the canoe, the other Indian was on the shore with the rope "tracking," when I noticed Smith rocking the canoe. I warned him sharply to stop that and kept a sharp watch on him. He was

handcuffed with his hands in front, as that was more comfortable. He was an expert swimmer, while Nataway, the other Indian and I could not swim. If Smith should upset the canoe, and get possession of a rifle, he would have us at his mercy and be able to escape.

A few minutes later, in a piece of rapid water, Smith gave a sudden lurch to one side, which I saw would upset the canoe. Just before we went over, I struck Smith on the head with my revolver. The next instant we were all in the water—the canoe overturned. Fortunately, the water was less than six feet deep and Nataway soon waded ashore. The Indian on the shore pulled lustily on the rope and I, clinging to the overturned canoe, was soon on shore.

While the Indians were recovering the floating articles of our outfit, I looked for Smith, and soon found him in a little eddy where the swift water had carried him. I pulled him out on the shore and after working over him a few minutes he recovered consciousness and sat up. His first words were: "I wish to God I were dead." I replied: "So do I."

Here was a "pretty mess." Here we were hundreds of miles in the wilderness, most of our provisions lost in the swift water, the remainder all wet, our tent, blankets and clothing all soaked, all my photographs and souvenirs of the trip lost in the rapids, and the party two or three weeks' travel from civilization. After securing Smith and locking him to a tree, we set up our tent, spread out our blankets and wet provisions (what we had saved) to dry, and held a council to decide on our best course. Nataway was uncertain regarding the distance to the railroad and civilization; it was more difficult ascending the Abitibi and slower traveling that way, but we knew that we could return to Moose Factory, which was down stream, in a week. Therefore we decided to return.

Next morning we started the return trip to Moose Factory, living mostly on the game and fish secured each day, supplemented by our wet flour, tea, salt and sugar that we had saved, and after a week of traveling we arrived at Moose Factory late one afternoon, glad, indeed, to be there again.

The next day I secured another outfit of provisions, and on August 22 started again with Nataway, two other Indians, Smith and myself, in two canoes. We ascended the Moose River, thence up the Abitibi, poling and tracking many of the rapids, portaging around many others, and at last reached the railroad. Here, after parting with my faithful Indians, Smith and I took the train for Ottawa, and at last, after an absence of nearly a year, I arrived safe in Boston and saw Smith safely landed in prison. Thus ended my greatest hunting trip.

Order your reading matter from the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN Book Department, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. If it's in print we can supply it.

The Picture on The Cover

By Jack Rohan

LEST the critics say that the artist who drew the picture on the cover of this issue of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN didn't know what a revolver or automatic looks like, it may be well to explain. The murder-tool which the officer in the foreground is holding is neither revolver or automatic—as those familiar with those weapons will realize—and is not intended to be. It is, however, a pistol—made from a single-barrel shotgun in about seven minutes with a hacksaw, jack-knife and file. It was copied from one taken from an alien up in the Northwest—an alien of a race not permitted by law to tote arms—debarred from buying a normal hand-gun.

The copy was made because a shooting enthusiast desired to learn exactly how long it would take a crook to make a murder tool, in the event that laws prohibiting the possession of pistols and revolvers to all citizens—good and bad alike—could be enforced. It took him seven and one-half minutes to make a terrible weapon, easily concealed under the coat or down the waistband of the trousers. The gun takes up little more room than a 7½-inch .45 single-action and when the charge of shot it throws hits a victim amidst he's a coroner's case.

The weapon is in possession of the National Rifle Association and those who desire to inspect it are welcome to do so. The point is this: No law can keep the crook from getting murder tools, but a sane law which will provide drastic punishment for crime while armed and which will encourage decent citizens to learn to shoot will help the police. Then, with a shooting citizenry back of them, the police can get the necessary funds from their municipal governments to perfect their own target practice.

AT present most police officers have to pay for their own practice and practice on their own time. One reason for this is that the large bulk of the voters know nothing of firearms and do not realize that constant practice—which is expensive—is the price of top-hole shooting skill. When the public at large realizes this, the money for practice and decent police ranges will be forthcoming.

The civilian shooting enthusiasts who form the personnel of the National Rifle Association realize this. If they can get the wholehearted co-operation of the police they will make the general public realize it. Then, when a crook tangles with a cop, he'll land on the undertaker's slab—and it won't be maybe.

There is also another angle. Police officers, engaged in the business of suppressing crime and hunting down criminals, do not, as a rule, have the time to make the research and experiment necessary to qualify them as experts on firearms. They are, therefore,

(Continued on Page 7)

The Value of Oil-Proof Cartridges

By Peter P. Carney

SIDE arms are emergency weapons. They should be dependable. Yet there are literally thousands of "automatic" pistols in use today, loaded, supposedly ready for instant defense, that will not shoot. They jam, they are duds, and the lives of their owners are in danger.

This fact was well portrayed in an article in the April issue of *Sporting Goods Dealer*, which relates how a policeman of San Pedro, Calif., joined the great majority. This officer was sent out with instructions to arrest a maniac, whose antics quite upset that peaceful community.

The policeman soon met up with the crazed man and when the "copper" tried to place the lunatic under arrest, the latter brandished a knife and wielded it with telling effect. While struggling, the policeman drew his revolver. He snapped the trigger four times without result. By this time the maniac also had produced a gun. He fired once—and the policeman dropped over, dead.

Investigation afterwards showed the policeman's revolver to have a badly split and bulged barrel, and that evidently the first bullet had stuck in the bore, either from faulty primer or from an oil leak into the cartridge. Three shots after this merely piled into the barrel, the fourth carrying out the accumulation, but *not* having force enough to do any harm.

This policeman would be in the land of the living today if his pistol had been loaded with Oil Proof Cartridges. Every policeman, city or railroad, every bank messenger, every payroll guard, every detective, every special

officer, in fact every guardian of the law, and householders generally whose lives and property may depend on their pistol and cartridges, should equip themselves, for their own protection and that of their families, if for no other reason, with oil-proof cartridges. Where lives are at stake the main thought should be to provide those who are delegated to enforce the laws with the cartridge that will serve them best.

After the San Pedro policeman had checked in orders were issued by the Police Chief that hereafter all members of the force were to carry and shoot nothing else but oil-proof cartridges. It is a shame that this order was not issued many months before. If we are informed correctly, several other police departments on the West Coast have followed the example of San Pedro. It would be advisable for every police department in the United States to fall in line.

Oil is a natural enemy of smokeless powder. The least bit of oil in contact with the smokeless powder charge in a cartridge will kill the strength of the powder. The result is a misfire or a squib load. Sometimes the oil-soaked cartridges drive a bullet into the barrel, where it lodges and jams the mechanism—as it did in the case of the San Pedro policeman—and if the next cartridge happens to be strong enough there is a good chance of the gun being blown up in your hand. This is not a particularly pleasing sensation, and, worse still, you may be minus a hand.

Automatic pistol cartridges were particularly subject to the oil trouble, it being necessary to oil the action and magazine of all automatic firearms in order that they will function properly. The Remington Arms Company was among the companies seeking to remedy this evil and set its experts to work several years ago to produce a car-

tridge that would be immune from oil. They succeeded, developing an absolutely oil-proof cartridge. After immersion in oil or grease for weeks at a time these cartridges will shoot with just as much snap and power as if they never had been near oil.

Don Wiggins, following tests he made on oil-proof cartridges, makes this comment:

"In order to ascertain just how long this ammunition would 'stand up' under adverse conditions, I placed a .380 soft-point cartridge that I have been carrying in my Model 51 pistol for about a year, into a vial of Rem Oil and corking the same, set the vial upon the heating device of our bathroom electric boiler. I left it there for a few hours over a week.

"I wanted to find what could be expected under tropical conditions. I believed the above conditions would closely simulate tropic heat, and a heavily oiled pistol. The temperature of the oil in which the cartridge was completely submerged, as taken with a very accurate fever thermometer, was 168½; rather warm, what, and a week of it.

"Then I took out the cartridge, put it in the pistol and fired. It went as well as a fresh cartridge, just from the dealer's shelf would do, and showed penetration in seasoned, tough fir wood, as well as any ammunition would do. I hope by this means we can feel safe as regards the 'Oil Proof' qualities under tropical conditions. If heat and oil combined will not affect them, what will?

"I believe that the cartridges being thus perfected we can safely blame the stoppage of an automatic of good make to be either due to dirt clogging up the mechanism (and the average man has a considerable amount of dirt, grit and lint loose in his pockets), or else, and this I believe to be the most fruitful cause, the improper loading of the magazine.

"The average man, instead of pushing down the follower of the magazine, or the cartridge last inserted, with the cartridge being loaded, and carrying the process far enough so that the lips of the magazine fail to even touch the cartridge as it is being inserted, allowing the cartridge to spring back upwards against the lip when it is completely inserted in the magazine, will hold the cartridge upright, shove the head of the case against the follower or preceding cartridge till the head of the shell rests against the rear of the magazine and then *force the cartridge downward and horizontally into the lips of the magazine, springing them badly, and allowing improper feeding of the cartridges, thus causing jams and stoppage, for which he invariably blames the pistol.*

"This is a rough description, I will admit, but it is one operation I have often watched."

These Oil Proof Cartridges have withstood all manner of tests—and they give the protection that the policeman and the law-abiding citizen needs. Reliability is of supreme importance in a pistol—and no pistol is better than the ammunition provided for it. Every man who uses arms as a means of defense should be sure his cartridges are oil-proof.

The Picture on The Cover

(Continued from Page 2)

sometimes imposed on by "expert" witnesses claiming to be able to identify bullets and pick out the arm from which these bullets were fired. This feat has been accomplished by Maj. C. H. Goddard of the Bureau of Forensic Ballistics in New York, but Maj. Goddard has an elaborate and costly laboratory, together with a collection of arms, including every known make. His work involves an enormous amount of labor and a knowledge of various sciences together with a specially designed superimposing microscope.

But the ordinary type of "expert" witness is usually a fraud—who may really believe he knows—imposing on police officers who have not been able to keep abreast of the development in shooting and the sciences it involves. Because of this the *AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, official publication of the National Rifle Association, should be in the squad room of every station and on the desk of every commanding officer. It is the only publication in this country which specializes in the technical side of firearms. The police

officer who reads it will have the benefit of the advice and research of the greatest living experts on all phases of shooting and of any new discoveries as well as of the latest and best methods in acquiring pistol skill.

The police need this information and the support of the citizens who are familiar with firearms if they are to have the "break" they deserve. And they are not getting the "break" in many cities. For example, in Washington, D. C., the pacifist fringe objects to seeing a policeman's revolver. If an officer in the capital of the nation should carry his revolver where he could reach it readily, and his coat should blow open so that a view of the holstered weapon would shock the sensibilities of the timid-minded, the officer probably would be disciplined.

The result is that the police officer in that city has to conceal his weapon in the fashion of a hold-up man, and therefore carries it where it is most easily concealed—which, of course, the most inaccessible place.

It is in situations of this sort that the policeman needs the backing of the citizen who knows what can be done with a gun, and who has a keen realization of what a policeman carries one.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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Lest We Forget

THERE is nothing new in a governmental policy of economy in matters vital to the national defense. This country had such a policy in the years preceding the War of 1812. It starved the corporal's guard which was dignified with the name of "regular army" to death and made no provision for the training of the populace, called by courtesy "militia," either in the elements of defensive fighting or in marksmanship. To do so would cost some money needed for planting pansy beds along the Potomac. So the Congressmen of that day used the money to plant the pansies and to build fancy hitching posts in the front yard of the Capitol.

Came the War of 1812. A handful of British troops landed below Washington, started five times their number of the untrained mob of alleged "militia" that met them, toward the Canadian border with a few well directed kicks in the pants, trampled the pansy beds, used the pretty hitching posts for kindling and burned the Capitol, causing the loss of priceless records.

If the Congress of that period could not afford to beautify its capital and at the same time provide for adequate defense, it would have at least saved its records had it kept them in a fireproof stone shed and used what little money it had training the people so that they could effectively protect them. It would have cost less to do this, in the long run, than it did to rebuild the capitol, burned because there was no one to defend it. And the nation's record would, to this day, be intact.

The present Congress apparently either has forgotten the lesson of 1812 or never heard about it. It declined to appropriate a beggarly half-million for the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, but it has passed a bill providing \$1,300,000 for the construction of a Plaza by way of beautifying the National Capital.

To promote beauty in the national seat of government is commendable. But to provide for the defense that guarantees the perpetuity of that government is vital. If both can not be done, cer-

tainly defense should be provided for first. The backbone of any defensive scheme is a vast number of deadly rifles. The National Matches were developing such a backbone among the civilian population by interesting the non-military individual in shooting as a national sport.

A million riflemen who can stay in the "4" ring at 1,000 yards can hold off the combined armies of the world. The National Matches in the last few years have been responsible for the development of about half that number. In a few more years these matches would have aroused popular interest to such a pitch that the nation would always have, in event of emergency, one million crack shots to defend its frontiers. But Congress decided it could not afford to spend \$500,000 for any such purpose. It can, and does, appropriate \$1,300,000 for a Plaza.

When, in the next generation, an invading army is stabling its horses in the Library of Congress, using the Capitol as a barracks, parking tanks in the flower beds and knocking the noses off the near-marble fountain nymphs in the Plaza, an outraged nation will damn the memory of the men who had no better sense than to create beauty without providing the means of protecting it.

The moral is that the men who plant fancy cabbages in his garden should have a fence strong enough to keep out the cows.

When cows can be trusted in cabbage patches, nations can safely scrap their means of defense.

Don't Kid Yourself

THERE is a tradition in this country that America is a "Nation of Riflemen." A few observing citizens are beginning to discover that this is not the fact. So they pin their hope on the myth that America was a "Nation of Riflemen." And, feeling they are the heirs of a race of 100 per cent "dead shots," they believe that, if necessity arises, they can grab a rifle and knock over the enemy with unflinching accuracy. All of which is bunk.

America never had a 100 per cent population of expert riflemen. Its past prowess as a nation of good shots was based on the marksmanship of the large percentage of its people who were pioneers and trail-blazers and to whom the rifle was a tool of livelihood, weapon of defense and an instrument of sport. These pioneers were expert riflemen. But that portion of the citizenry residing in towns possessed as few good shots in proportion to its numbers as you will find in the country today. The difference is that in the old days the bulk of the population was pioneering, while today virtually all of it resides in "settlements."

If the legendary prowess of the American riflemen will induce us to revive that skill as a nation it should be kept ever before us. If, on the other hand, it is to cause us to kid ourselves into believing we can shoot when we can't, the sooner we forget it and make a fresh start the better.

There is evidence that we are kidding ourselves too much. Every American feels that he ought to be a good shot. In his heart he knows he isn't. But he hates to admit it. So he either stays away from the range altogether and talks about what a bearcat shot he is, or goes to a range and tries to bluff his way through.

Finished shooting of today is different from the shooting of the men who made America a "Nation of Riflemen." They shot at short ranges. Their work was skill. Long-range shooting of the present day is not only skill, it is science. The best of the old-timers would fizzle badly at the longer ranges with a modern rifle until they had been properly instructed in its use. So, too, the man whose shooting has been done with a hunting arm at close ranges needs instruction in the handling of the long-range rifle. Yet men who never fired a bolt-action rifle, but who have done a little hunting, appear ashamed to admit, on the rifle range, that they are not familiar with the long-range arm.

Each likes to feel that he's one of the "riflemen" of the nation. So to save his false pride he avoids instruction and makes certain that he never will be a rifleman. If tradition will lead us to perfect our shooting let us keep it alive. But if it is to make us kid ourselves into believing we're all Davy Crocketts, the sooner we forget it the better. Let us make America, once again, a nation of riflemen—but let's do it by the training route and not with blah and applesauce.

A Granddaughter of Lady Enfield

By Townsend Whelen

THE Remington Arms Company were one of the makers of the U. S. Rifle, Model of 1917, during the World War. This rifle was popularly known as the "Enfield," because it was an adaptation of the .303 British Enfield (not Lee Enfield, an entirely different rifle), Model 1914 rifle, to take our .30 caliber Model 1906 ammunition, that is, the same ammunition as our Springfield takes. This 1917 rifle was used by our National Army troops during the war, and those remaining on hand after the war have been placed in reserve for another emergency. After the war Remington brought out their Model 30 rifle, a remodeled sporting type of the Model 1917, for the .30-06 cartridge only. This rifle did not attain very great popularity, and in fact many are quite unaware that there was such a rifle, due, I believe, to the poorly designed stock, the compression of the mainspring by the forward push of the bolt, and to the fact that at the start of its manufacture and for several years thereafter the regular 1917 barrels were used which had a groove diameter of .312 inch to .314 inch instead of the correct standard of .308 inch to .309 inch, which rifling gives the best accuracy with .30 caliber ammunition. Also at the time this rifle was brought out we were just recovering from the war, and most of us at that time could ill afford new rifles, and so this rifle never got a good start.

Remington has now considerably changed this Model 30 rifle, which might be called a granddaughter of the old war-time Enfield, and is presenting it this month as their "Model 30 Express Rifle." This new rifle is made to sell at a very reasonable price, and for the .25, .30, 32 and .35 Remington rimless cartridges in addition to the .30-06 cartridge. The new rifle is lighter than the old Model 30, and in fact lighter than any other bolt-action rifle for the .30-06 cartridge, weighing about 7¼ pounds, with a 22-inch barrel. The bolt has been altered to compress the mainspring or cock on the up-lift of the bolt handle, similarly to the Springfield and Mauser.

The stock models are supplied with a Lyman gold bead front sight, the stud being attached to the barrel by a band, and an open buckhorn rear sight, also attached by a band. Screw holes are drilled and tapped in the right side of the receiver below the bridge so that the excellent Lyman No. 48-R receiver sight may be fitted by the individual who can readily make the small cut in the stock which is necessary. All of the calibers have the same receiver and the same long bolt throw, but the magazines for the Remington rimless calibers have been shortened at both front and rear. This short magazine is still considerably longer than is necessary for factory cartridges, which inci-

dentally is a mighty good thing, as it permits those who reload their cartridges to seat the bullets further out of the case than normal, thus having the bullets fit well up into the throat of the rifling and in contact with the lands, insuring better accuracy, and giving more powder capacity in the cartridge.

A hundred years ago Jacob Hawkeen, the veteran rifle maker of St. Louis, who made rifles for our old plainmen and mountain men who outfitted from St. Louis and Independence, made the remark that it did not make any difference what sights were placed on a rifle, that everyman had his own ideas as to sights, and he always knocked the factory sights off and put on those he wanted. This is very true even today, and I think that we are getting to, or being compelled to, feel the same way as to stocks. Certainly none of our manufacturers have paid the slightest attention to the very considerable development and change in design of rifle stocks which has been going on during the past ten years, and which is very indicative of what our riflemen have found best, most efficient, and which they now prefer.

We still find Winchester, Savage, and Remington putting out new rifles intended for men with little boy-sized butt-stocks and butt-plates, combs entirely too low and too thin, pistol grips not nearly curved enough or full enough, grips or small of the stock sunk entirely too low, and butt-plates entirely too small for a man's shoulder, which jab one most uncomfortably in anything but the normal standing position.

The stock on this Remington rifle is no exception to this state of affairs. The butt-stock is small and poorly and ungainly shaped, but the comb is high enough for metallic sights. The forearm is much better shaped than is ordinary for a hunting firearm, but on a long series of shots in the prone position it will not protect the hands from being burned by the hot barrel.

THE forearm is not fastened to the barrel. There is a screw-eye in the forearm for sling swivel, the kind of screw-eye which makes a racket in the woods and permits the sling to get all tangled up, and while this eye is directly under the band which secures the rear sight to the barrel, and could have readily been screwed to this band, this has not been done.

The rather round contour and shape of the forearm is rather pleasing to the eye. Apparently on some forearms Remington is placing a groove on either side. This is not done on all rifles, however. Fortunately it is absent on mine. The pistol grip comes too far to the rear, and is not curved enough. The point of the comb is too far to the rear. The small of the stock is too low both for beauty and for the strength of the stock at its weakest part.

The butt-plate is a compromise between a very small shotgun butt and a rifle butt-plate, but has one good feature in that it is angled over the toe instead of the heel, thus protecting the butt when the rifle has to be used as an aid in climbing in mountainous country. This butt-plate fits my shoulder fairly well in the standing position when I am aiming at something on the same level, but when I aim downhill or uphill the toe or comb jabs me most uncomfortably, and stick on the shoulder so the butt can not be slid to the right place. Also the butt jabs one badly in the prone position, and I imagine that in .30-06 caliber it would be a very unpleasant rifle to shoot in that position, although I have not tried this rifle in .30-06 caliber.

The dimensions, are length 13¾ inches, drop at comb about 1¾ inches, and drop at heel about 2¾ inches. The stock does appear to fit excellently in the standing position, and comes up to the shoulder with the sights aligned exactly on the mark. The drop at comb and heel and the length appear to be just right.

However, perhaps we ought not to criticise Remington too much on this stock. They evidently made it small to reduce weight, and they probably feel the same way about it as old Jacob Hawkeen did about his rifle sights, for they do state explicitly that they are prepared to furnish stocks made to order to any shape and dimensions, and in fancy walnut. On my particular rifle the stock is made of as good a piece of American walnut as I have seen in many a day, and the dull oil polish is excellent.

LET us first consider this rifle in .30-06 caliber. When it was rumored that Remington would put it out I estimated that it would be in just about the same class as the sporting Springfield and the Winchester Model 54 as regards shooting and efficiency of bolt action, and I am not disappointed, for in both these respects this new rifle is excellent. One rifle was tried in machine rest and it gave just about the same average accuracy as is obtained from a National Match Springfield. Really the accuracy should not have been quite so good, as the Remington rifle is much lighter than the Springfield, and therefore this speaks a whole lot for Remington accuracy. The table of ballistics given herewith shows the average accuracy which has been obtained from this rifle in its various calibers, and this record speaks for itself. The rifle handles its cartridges excellently with no tendency to stick or jam. The bolt works easily. Therefore all important features being equal, it seems to me that in the choice of a hunting rifle with metallic sights to handle the .30-06 cartridge the hunter should select his weapon

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based on his own preference as to weight and length of barrel. Undoubtedly the light, handy, short rifle is the favorite today, and as this Remington is the lightest weapon made for the .30-06 cartridge, and has a shorter barrel than the others, it will rightly be chosen by many hunters.

PERSONALLY I find this rifle most interesting in the Remington rimless calibers. There are very few of us who will ever have the opportunity to hunt moose, elk and grizzly, and for us the .30-06 is really too much gun, too powerful, too wearing on the barrel. This is evidenced by the popularity of the .30-30 rifles, which, despite all that has been said against them in print, continue to sell in much larger numbers than any other one caliber. But the .30-30 old-style rifles are out of date, and there has been a great need recently for a new and thoroughly modern rifle of the .30-30 class, which appears now to be with us in this new Remington. I have more rifles for the .30-06 cartridge than I have any real use for, so I choose this new rifle in .25 Remington caliber.

It seems to me that this caliber is better suited to most of us than any of the others. I do not often get out into the country of moose and bear, and most of my vacations have now to be spent where the game is mostly deer and woodchucks, for which the .25 caliber is excellent. We have long known that in the Remington auto-loading rifle the .25 caliber cartridge was the most accurate. That cartridge has been lately very much improved. One variety of it is now loaded with the 117-grain Express Mushroom bullet, M. V. 2,350 f.s., amply powerful enough for deer, sheep, and black bear. Then there is the Hi-speed cartridge with 87-grain open-



Top to Bottom—the new Remington; a closeup of the same and the gun viewed from the top. Inset above, scope mounted on new Remington; below, a bolt sight mounting.

point bullet at M. V. 2,700 f.s., which is just exactly the load for woodchucks. There are also scores of good reloads for this cartridge. For example, if we want power plus we can take the 117-grain Express Mushroom bullet, load it a little further out of the case than normal, and back it up with 31 grains weight of du Pont I. M. R. No. 17½ powder and get a muzzle velocity of 2,500 f.s.

On the other side of the powder curve we can load the 87-grain full-jacketed pointed bullet in front of 12 grains of du Pont S. R. No. 80 powder and have a load which we can shoot squirrels and small birds with without tearing them all to pieces. My own rifle in this caliber performed excellently as to accuracy, operation, etc., during the two days I had it on the range. The recoil is

delightfully light. All makes of factory ammunition did excellently. The fired cases extract easily with even the heaviest charges, and the lack of blackened necks shows good chambering.

Then there is the .32 Remington rimless caliber which should not be overlooked by those who want the very best deer rifle. The advantages of this caliber are great accuracy and very long life. It shoots a 165-grain Express Mushroom bullet at M. V. 2,300 f.s.; a load, indeed, which ought to take care of any game on the American continent, but which will be at its best on the deer species. The twist of rifling is slow, only one turn in 14 inches, and this, with the cool burning du Pont powder, should make this rifle last practically as long as our old black-powder rifles did, that is, for a lifetime. The exceedingly strong Model 1917 action, with its heat-treated alloy steel receiver and bolt, ought never to wear out.

THERE is one feature about this Remington rifle which appeals very strongly to me, as I think it will also to all other experienced riflemen. I refer to its adaptability to modern hunting telescope sights. In the March 1 issue of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN I discussed hunting telescope sights to some extent. I invited attention to their possibilities. The modern hunting telescope sight is an instrument with which comparatively few of our riflemen have become familiar as yet. Experience with older telescopes or with the more modern target telescope sights give one no inkling as to how much this new hunting scope might increase the efficiency of a hunting rifle were it given half a chance. It is quicker to catch aim with than any metallic sights. Aim can be taken in lights and against backgrounds that would be absolutely impossible for any metallic sights. It permits of much more accurate aim than any metallic hunting sights, and permits of accurately estimating the amount of holding high on long shots, on account of both which features it will probably double the effective range of the rifle in the hunting field. In comparing attainable results we don't want to mix up target metallic sights and hunting metallic sights. I would put it about this way. With a super-accurate rifle I think that I can, with a cup disc in the rear sight and with the gold bead front sight blackened, average about 4½-inch groups at 200 yards, muzzle and elbow rest. With the same sights, but using the large aperture and with the gold-bead bright, I seem to average about 8-inch groups at 200 yards. With a first-class hunting telescope, properly mounted, I can average about 3¾-inch groups at 200 yards, or about 9-inch groups at 400 yards. Has not the hunting telescope doubled the effective range? I think so.

HOWEVER, as I called attention to in my article of March 1, there was at that time not one single modern rifle on the market on which a modern hunting telescope could be properly mounted. You adopt a telescope principally to get increased accuracy, but you can not get that if you have

Arms for the Police

By Robert Derr

to raise the head so high in aiming that you can not rest the cheek on the stock and hence can not aim steadily or hold still. Also you can not aim steadily or hold still if you have to hold the eye way back to prevent the eye-piece of the scope striking the eye in recoil. Again, you can not catch aim quickly unless there is a comb, correctly placed with relation to the line of sight, which will naturally lead the eye into that line.

Now the joy of this new Remington is that it does permit of correctly mounting a modern telescope sight with the line of sight (reticule) and the eye relief in correct relationship to the comb of the stock and the eye. This is because of the low turn-up of the bolt handle, the large and thick bridge to the receiver, and the side safety which can be operated without interference by the telescope tube. Messrs. Belding and Mull have already designed a mounting for their superb 3-power hunting telescope sight which permits of mounting that sight with the eye-piece correctly placed as regards eye relief, and with the reticule only one-half an inch higher than the line of metallic sights.

Then the bolt and stock on the Remington are such that a stock with a comb half an inch higher than in the regular model can be used without interfering with the withdrawal of the bolt, and behold, you have a rifle which permits the hunting scope to be placed with exactly the same relationship to the comb as with metallic sights. I can not emphasize too strongly what this means. Most tyros and tenderfeet think of improvements in rifles only in the line of increased velocity and power.

But the experienced rifleman looks rather for those improvements which will permit him to make sure shots at longer ranges, or make them early in the morning or late in the evening when game is abroad, but when the light is too poor for metallic sights, or again, make them when the game stands against a background where it can not be seen with the naked eye in aiming.

All these kinds of shots are dead easy with a properly mounted modern hunting telescope sight. I think that this combination of scope and rifle will be found to more than double effectiveness in the hunting field.

THE illustration shows one of these rifles equipped with a Belding & Mull scope, the mounting being the first experimental

WHAT'S the best gun for police work? What do the Northwest Mounted use? What are the Texas Rangers armed with?

These are types of questions I've been asked a hundred times by policemen just appointed to the force in towns which have not a regulation arm for issue, by chiefs in towns which were proposing to adopt an official arm and by police officials in large cities who had suddenly awakened to the fact that the day of the shooting cop is here—unless the cop wants a slow ride accompanied by sad music and flowers while his widow and children face the prospect of life on an inadequate pension.

When the question was first put to me I gave my opinion of the first, stating merely that a Colt or Smith & Wesson revolver, of six-inch barrel, and not less than .38 special caliber, was an excellent arm. To the second I answered that all the Mounties I'd seen carried .455 Webleys, while the Rangers usually swung a .45 or .44-40 Colt from their hip. But the question recurred so frequently and conditions in the last few years have changed so rapidly that I've somewhat changed my opinion on the first question and the present-day answers to the other two amount to nothing, anyhow.

What is the best gun for police work?

Answer: There isn't any. Under conditions at the present time the policeman doesn't need a gun; he needs a battery. And that isn't supposed to be funny, either. Every police officer on any sort of duty which may take him into danger, and I know of no police assignment in which that risk doesn't exist, needs two guns.

He needs a heavy holster weapon, for sustained gun-fighting and what one might call seige operations and a smaller gun, as light and handy as possible, but of at least .38 special caliber for quick, emergency, self-defense work. The first type is easily decided. There is no better holster arm today than the United States Service pistol, caliber .45, otherwise known as the Colt .45 automatic. The policeman who swings one of those canons from his belt or under his arm has a weapon he can depend on and one that will knock a crook down ninety-nine times out of a hundred without the necessity of killing him and with little danger that he'll do any shooting after being hit once.

Where policemen are working in a sensible town whose authorities require the officer to wear his arm openly displayed from a belt holster outside any uniform coats or overcoats he may be wearing, I am inclined to believe this one arm sufficient, although as a matter of personal safety I believe that it is a good plan to have an auxiliary arm hidden in a pocket in the event the crook gets the drop on the officer and makes reaching for the holster arm a case of plain suicide.

A crook might get the drop and disarm an officer, but few crooks would look beyond the belt holster for an arm. A small, heavy caliber weapon in a pocket in such an event would spell the difference between commendation and disgrace for the officer.

The public, you know, carries an idea that a policeman ought to try to shoot it out when making the trial is merely cashing a check for a handsome funeral, and even

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model which has since been considerably improved. With it the comb should be raised half an inch by gluing on a piece of walnut on top of the present comb, or having a new stock made. It is not possible to use the Lyman No. 48 sight with the scope, but Belding & Mull have been able to adapt their new Booth sleeve sight to this Remington rifle, and that sight can be used in conjunction with the scope if desired.

It takes only a couple of seconds to detach the telescope. But I imagine that after

one has had a little experience with this scope on this rifle he will never thereafter willingly care to use any other sight. I think that the combination is most ideal, and I predict a great future for it. I think that it is a great thing for conservation of game also. One can see that he is shooting at only a mature animal with a good head, he will place his shots more accurately, and hence he will not send a couple of animals off badly wounded to die a lingering death before he fills his license.

BALLISTIC DATA APPLYING TO CARTRIDGES SUITABLE FOR REMINGTON MODEL 30 BOLT ACTION EXPRESS RIFLE

Cartridge	Wt. of Bullet	Velocity at Muzzle	100 Yds.	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	Energy Muzzle	Ft. Lbs. at		Trajectory			Accuracy (in)		
								100 Yds.	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	Ins. Mid-Range
.25 Rem. Hi-Sp.	87	2700	2400	2125	1865	1420	1410	1120	865	675	390	3.0	7.8	26.4	4.9
.25 Rem. Exp.	117	2350	2075	1820	1590	1225	1435	1120	860	660	330	4.0	10.5	39.0	3.8
.30 Rem. Hi-Sp.	110	2550	2265	1995	1745	1330	1590	1245	970	745	430	3.4	8.8	31.4	5.9
.30 Rem. Exp.	165	2250	1970	1720	1490	1155	1860	1430	1085	815	490	4.5	12.0	44.0	4.1
.32 Rem. Hi-Sp.	110	2550	2265	1995	1745	1330	1590	1255	975	680	435	3.4	8.8	32.6	4.4
.32 Rem. Exp.	165	2300	2000	1725	1480	1130	1940	1465	1090	805	470	5.0	11.5	44.5	3.6
.35 Rem. Hi-Sp.	150	2350	2060	1795	1555	1190	1840	1415	1075	810	470	4.1	10.8	40.3	7.0
.35 Rem. Exp.	200	2250	2035	1835	1650	1335	2250	1845	1500	1215	780	4.0	10.5	37.0	5.0
.30-06 Spfd. Hi-Sp. . . .	110	3500	3150	2820	2520	1985	3000	2420	1945	1550	945	1.8	4.5	15.8	3.6
.30-06 Spfd. Hi-Sp. . . .	150	3000	2755	2521	2300	1890	3045	2520	2120	1765	1190	2.3	5.7	19.2	3.5
.30-06 Spfd. Hi-Sp. . . .	180	2700	2510	2325	2150	1815	2910	2515	2065	1840	1320	2.8	6.7	22.1	3.5
.30-06 Spfd. Exp.	220	2450	2810	1980	1770	1400	2940	2385	1920	1530	960	3.5	9.0	30.0	3.7

A—Figure of merit—Extreme vertical plus extreme horizontal divided by two.

B—F. of M.—Figure of Merit.

C—Ins.—Instrumental.

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though the cop hasn't a chance, he'll get the raz if a crook sticks him up and gets away with it. The hidden gun is the cop's ace in such contingencies. That's why I favor it, even though the regular arm is worn where it can be reached pronto.

IN cities where the police are not permitted to wear their arms openly, but must carry them concealed beneath a mass of clothing, the auxiliary arm is not an emergency safeguard—it is a vital necessity. The heavy gun can not be carried in a handy pocket. In summer it is under at least one coat. In winter under at least two coats and maybe a couple of sweaters, especially in the colder latitudes. To get it out is a rather elaborate ceremony. And there is no holster or drawing-system yet devised that will expedite the unlimbering much. The only safe "out" is the small secondary battery, tucked into the pants pocket or into an outside coat pocket.

Usually when I get this far in the argument policemen ask:

"Why, if you're carrying a gun in your pocket, should you burden yourself down with two? Why isn't one enough?"

Answer: Because the type of gun that can be carried comfortably in the coat pocket is a close-range weapon. It does not, and can not, possess the accuracy for "pursuit fire," as an officer may be required to use when a criminal has 25 yards start on him and is legging it for somewhere else.

Usually this argument finds unanimous agreement in any police station. And then comes the job of selecting the secondary battery. I did a lot of research work on this and it was not until recently that I found an arm that approached the ideal in size and at the same time had the wallop required for the job it had to do, with certainty of performance. The ideal weapon, of course, is the .41 double deringer. This little tool, put out by Remington, takes up hardly any room, lies flat in the pocket and is light in weight. Its bore is large enough to knock the toughest crook off his pins and, although it shoots a couple of feet high at ten yards and has an annoying hop, it is deadly at the close quarters for which the auxiliary arm is required. But—the ammunition now available for it is terrible.

I discovered this long ago by accident, having carried a deringer as a secondary battery for years. It had been my custom to change ammunition once a week, because I realized that the rimfire cartridge made for the arm was neither oil nor waterproof. One day while on a target range I decided to give the old cannon a try-out.

First shot, misfire. Second shot (shifting of pin automatically makes it strike the second barrel), also a misfire. That would have been annoying to say the least had I been working on a stick-up man instead of a paper target that couldn't talk back. I have an inquiring mind. So forthwith I bought 500 rounds, in fifty-round lots, from ten dif-

ferent dealers, took the whole mess out to the range and went to work. It took several days to get through that batch of ammunition. The average was one misfire in five shots. That's too many if a man is going to stake his life on the reliability of his gun. I laid my deringer away until such time as some enterprising ammunition company will realize the value of that arm as a police secondary battery and make some decent fodder for it. I have urged the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN to stir up Remington, makers of the deringer, to make some good ammu-

single-shot revamped, or a single-shot Colt deringer fixed up for a center-fire .38 special, but the cost was prohibitive and when I had the gun I'd have only one shot, anyhow. It looked as if my auxiliary arm would have to be a 4½-inch .38 special revolver, either Colt or Smith & Wesson, my personal preference being for the former, although many better shots than I am have a fondness for the latter.

Aside from an unexplainable personal preference which causes one man to prefer the Colt and another the Smith & Wesson, I don't believe there is two pins' worth of difference in them either as to reliability or accuracy.

Smith & Wesson get a little more art into the finish of their arms, but I believe the Colt will stand more hard knocks. However, either is a safe arm. But a 4½-inch barrel is a rather husky auxiliary arm, and except where men are sold on the .45 as a heavy battery brought me up against the old argument: Why carry two guns when one will do all the necessary work?

That argument was sound as to the 4½-inch barrel because the little gun will give 3-inch groups at 20 yards and 6 to 8-inch groups at 50 yards, which is all the accuracy a police officer ever needs. Policemen would feel that if they carried that in a coat pocket they had no real need of another gun weighing down their belts. But the 4½-inch arm wasn't the arm I wanted, anyhow—it was merely the best I could do and be certain of results. The answer was to cut off the barrel. Two inches made it right.

ONE day I met Fitz, the celebrated gun artist who demonstrates for the Colt people, and learned that my auxiliary battery idea was not my private property by any means. Fitz had been toting one for years. And he had solved the problem for himself as I had solved it, by cutting off the barrel of a .38 special. The gun he used was what is known as the Colt Army Special. I had worked on an officer's model, bulkier arm. Fitz, however, had not been broadcasting his development, in as much as the Colt people were not making the 2-inch barrel.

But one way and another information gets spread and finally Colt's began getting guns by the bushel with requests to cut them off—mostly from police officers who saw the value of the auxiliary arm idea. An American arms factory moves as slowly as the proverbial mills of the gods and seldom grinds out anything of the exact size specified when, in the course of time, it begins its slow grinding. But for once, through some happy accident or special dispensation of Providence, the Colt people saw the light. They took the Army Special, cut the barrel to 2 inches and announced that they would sell it to police officers only, or to persons duly vouched for by responsible police officials.

This little arm throws the .38 Colt Special, a blunt-nosed projectile of exceptionally fine-stopping power that is peculiarly adapted to police needs, or, the Smith & Wesson



Top, the reliable and powerful service .45 which every policeman should carry as a "main battery"; middle, the 4½ inch barrel which is reliable and will do, but hasn't the power of the .45; bottom, the new life saver, a .38 special Colt with 2 inch barrel.

inition for it, but I'm told that the demand doesn't warrant the expense. If the ammunition was reliable they'd soon find a demand, I suspect.

My next experiment was with the .380 automatics. These are fairly good arms, but they haven't the wallop one desires for the job they are expected to do. Then, too, the auxiliary arm should be of a type that can be fired through the pocket. The automatics will not work under such a condition. You may get one shot out of them, but then you'll get a jam. I spoiled an old coat for the second-hand man proving that. The auxiliary battery seemed to be O. K. in theory, but right hard to put into practice. I thought some of having an old Remington

Special with which nearly all police officers are familiar, with great force and surprising accuracy. The one I have will give a 2-inch group regularly at 10 yards with my rather bum holding, and in expert hands has kept well within an inch circle. That's all the accuracy a policeman will ever need at that range. At 20 yards the gun is a bit erratic, my groups having varied between 5 and 12 inches—still good enough for police shooting at that range, but just a little too erratic to be trusted as the sole and only arm in event of "pursuit firing."

The arm is light, weighing about 28 ounces, and rides comfortably in the trousers or side coat pocket without being any conspicuous bulk. If one doesn't like to carry it loosely it is no trick to get a piece of sole leather cut to fit the pocket and sew to this a pocket or holster of soft leather following the lines of the revolver. Then you have your butt always ready to your hand. It is a good plan to baste the holster to the gun, but if the leather base is a snug fit I doubt if this difficulty will arise. Even if it does, it takes only a fraction of a second to free the arm by pressing the thumb against the top of the sole-leather as you draw. With a little practice a man can acquire real speed at this.

A policeman thus doubly armed, if he exercises ordinary caution, need never be the victim of a crook's fire. When he approaches a suspect he can have his hand in his pocket—and his gun in that hand. In an emergency he can shoot through the pocket. And unless he finds it necessary to shoot no one can say whether he had a gun handy or not. No officer likes to walk up to a man with gun drawn, fearing that if the suspect turns out to be harmless he will be given the horse laugh by bystanders and be accused of undue timidity by others.

It would be much better for all policemen to risk ridicule rather than risk death. But they will not. The secondary battery allows them to avoid both risks reasonably well.

SO much for the individual policeman. Now for the arming of patrol squads

There has been no satisfactory system for arming the various auto patrol squads of the large cities. A variety of armament has been tried, but for one reason and another most of it has been a flop. The shotgun, of course, is effective at short range, but the range must be close, the target properly aligned with a safe backstop and no innocent persons in the line of fire before it can be used. The police squad can't cut loose with a riot gun in a crowded street. The same objection applies to a machine gun or a sub-machine gun. Policemen can't risk using them in a crowded neighborhood, but the bandits they are pursuing are bothered by no such handicap. They hope to kill policemen, but if some women and kids on the sidelines are killed or hurt the bandit's conscience is not unduly burdened.

The same objections apply to rifle fire,



Shooting cops—above, the Portland, Oregon, police team which is famous for its pistol skill; below, the New York team which tied Toledo in their last match.

with the added objection that the long range of high-power rifles virtually prohibits their use unless the marksman can be absolutely certain of his aim, which he can not be in a speeding automobile, shooting offhand. The crook again is not bothered. He blazes away, careless of who's hit.

This sort of handicap has cost the lives of many a brave cop. Yet it seems to me the remedy is simple. A rifleman will have difficulty hitting a flying automobile from

another speeding car if he shoots offhand. But if he could get down into his sling, on a comfortable mat and take careful aim he could ruin any bandit gang in business at from 100 to 500 yards—and bandits seldom have a greater lead when the battle with the police starts. I believe that if the tops of police squad autos were reinforced and provided with a comfortable weatherproof mat, on which a rifleman could lie and shoot prone

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Most Cops Have a Heart

By John Martin

TOO many of us, I suspect, acquire our acquaintance with the policeman from the bawlings out we get for parking over the time limit, pulling a bonehead turn at a busy corner, or exceeding the speed limit. With this foundation we build an opinion of the cop that doesn't flatter the tribe, to put it mildly. We classify him as a hard-boiled dodo, whose authority has gone to his head, and who takes a fiendish delight in making the path of the motorist thorny. In other words, we form our notion of the police business from our contact with a branch of it.

But even in forming that opinion we are seldom just to the cop. We fail to take into consideration the fact that while our individual infraction of traffic rules was a minor matter, and, taken alone rather inconsequential, it probably was the final one of a series of similar boners which caused the cop's temper to explode. The last straw, so to speak. Few of us have an opportunity to learn just how many trying situations that particular cop faced before our little performance stirred him up.

I believe I am one of the few laymen who really knows what a traffic cop's day is like. I learned about it in one of the largest cities of this country while employed as a reporter for a newspaper that was staging a "Politeness Pays" campaign. The job consisted on faring forth, trying the patience of a number of fellow citizens and awarding fifty good American dollars to the one who kept his temper longest. Figuring that as soon as the campaign became well advertised the whole world would be on its good behavior, I picked on a traffic cop first. The lad for whose benefit I decided to make a

pest of myself was handling traffic at one of the busiest corners in the country. Before doing my stuff I watched him for half an hour, keeping his temper with dumbbell drivers, fool pedestrians, visiting schoolmarmes who didn't know where they wanted to go, nor why, and expected him not only to tell them, but to give them full and complete directions for getting there, not to mention the ordinary run of lost, strayed and wandered-off humans who couldn't understand plain directions when they received them. That cop was a game guy. He stood for my line of chatter and did the best he could for me, although I'm certain he was convinced that I didn't have sense enough to open my umbrella to keep off the rain.

After I'd exhausted my bag of tricks to make him lose his temper I watched him for half an hour. Two or three times it looked as if he'd blow up when some fool driver nearly ran over his toes. But it wasn't until a zig-zagging machine nearly ran him down that he aired his views on dumbbell drivers in general and the one who almost hit him in particular. I gave him the fifty bucks. That cop had Job trimmed before they got started. And although he was one of the most patient chaps I've run across, my other surveys of traffic cops satisfied me that as a rule they are a long-suffering lot.

SOME folks will say that the traffic cop isn't a fair sample of the average policeman—that he isn't handling crime daily, that he's a sort of specialist in a side-line of police work. That may be, but every now and then a traffic cop is called on to face a bandit's gun and acquits himself with credit. I remember that some years ago a Boston

traffic cop captured Chippie Robinson, the diamond robber, wanted for a long string of diamond robberies and a couple of murders. Robinson had been cornered on the old Bolyllston cafe, in Boston, and had shot his way to the street through a bunch of private detectives and a Boston policeman—killing the policeman without warning. He was in a fair way of making a clean getaway, when the traffic cop on the corner saw him edging through the crowd, automatic in hand. The policeman didn't dare take a chance on a shot on that crowd. So he walked into Robinson—gun and all—and grappled with him until help arrived. That took nerve.

Robinson was tried for murder, but beat the electric chair by committing suicide in his cell. That is merely an incident, but I could cite a hundred in as many cities in which the traffic cop has found something to do besides bawl out some boob for failing to obey traffic regulations. Some of the regulations are, of course, a nuisance drawn up by some hay-bundlers who didn't have the least idea of what traffic was all about. But that isn't the cop's fault. His job is to see that they are observed.

Of course, the traffic cop is only one variety of the cop species. There are the harness bulls, the elbows (plain clothes men) and the sparrow cops (park policemen), in addition to the state, and county organizations which have come into being in the last few years.

These varieties are not so well known to the average law-abiding citizen as the traffic cop. In their official capacity they are hardly known at all. Their work seldom brings them in contact with the reputable citizen. Perhaps most men know the "har-

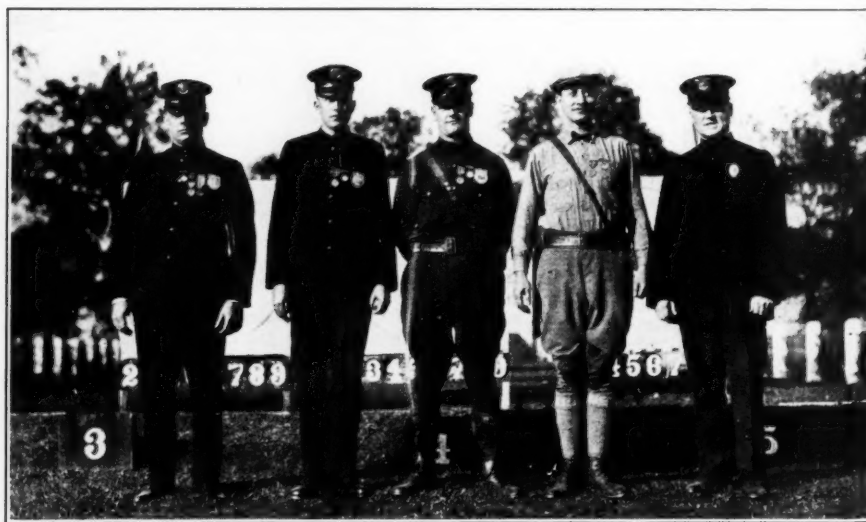
Arms for the Police

(Continued from Page 13)

the problem of shooting up speeding bandit cars would be simplified.

A good rifleman will hit the body of a moving auto every time up to 300 yards. Soft-nose bullets which would go to pieces on striking the engine case would not endanger bystanders by ricochet and a skilled marksman could hold so that if the bodies of the bandits, or the upholstery of the car didn't absorb the bullet's energy, the engine casing would break it up.

With a crack rifleman, shooting prone atop their car, police squads certainly could make life miserable for bandits. At present, although they are overburdened with shotguns and rifles and sometimes machine guns, they can't use them for the reasons outlined. I'd like to see some police department experiment a bit with a crack shot, firing from the prone position on top of a squad auto. I suspect they'd learn a thing or two.



The Toledo Police Team which has done spectacular shooting in the last few years.

ness" on the beat near their home, but it is a nodding acquaintance. The folk who frequent parks sometimes get acquainted with the sparrow cop—and hate him because he forbids them to throw their picnic refuse on the lawn, or warns them that Willie, little precious, mustn't throw rocks at people who are minding their own business on benches near by. Not much of a job, you'd say, keeping the kids from being a nuisance, and compelling careless persons to clean up their outing rubbish. But every now and then the sparrow cop bumps into a man's job.

Many a time have I seen one of them strip off his coat and brave pneumonia in ice-filled ponds to save the life of some child, or of some foolish grown-up. And outlaws, in their getaways, quite often take the trail through the sparrow cop's domain—the park boulevards of any large city. And on no occasion has the sparrow cop shown himself chicken-hearted. When a gang of robbers held up a big hotel in a Mid-west city, it was a sparrow cop who hopped on a taxi and ran the leaders of the gang down—after a hot gun battle. So don't ever tangle with one of those boys in the mistaken idea that he's short of sand. There's no yellow on a sparrow's plumage, you know.

WE now get around to the harness-bull. He's the chap who pounds the pavement and pulls the box every hour, keeping watch over the safety of the populace on his beat while said populace pounds its ear. He tries the doors of the stores and residences, to protect the careless citizen from the consequences of such citizen's carelessness. He tackles any burglars, hold-up men, sneak thieves or similar gentry who turn up on his beat, shoots it out when necessary as part of the day's work, usually misses because of lack of training in pistol shooting, gets killed now and then, grumbles quite a bit, but all in all fills an underpaid job faithfully and well.

Yes, in the old days, he'd sneak into Dinty Moore's for a scuttle of suds and maybe a shot of hootch if 'twas a cold day or night. And in spite of prohibition, you'll find him, now and then, crooking his elbow in the "near-beer parlor" that handles a fair grade of brew and hootch that isn't poison. You can tell whether a bootleg joint is passing out good stuff or not by finding out whether or not the cop on the beat gets his little nip there. All of which signifies that the cop is false to his trust, isn't upholding the law, etc., doesn't it? It does—not! It signifies that the cop is a human being, with the same craving for the human things of life that other mortals, who may or may not believe in prohibition (that's not under discussion, and doesn't amount to a whoop one way or another with this writer), likes to enjoy and takes advantage of his opportunities just about the same as the rest of the human race. And incidentally, while leaning over Tony's near-beer bar he gets a line on what is going on in the neighborhood and is better able to check-mate the crook than he would be if he took his few moments of

rest in the back room of the Sunday School club. You can't get a line on crooks in a Sunday school.

Of course, the harness bull who pounded the pave is rapidly passing. Intelligently governed municipalities are more and more realizing that the cop on foot is no match for the drugstore cowboy out raiding Lover's Lane in a flivver. So many cities are increasing the territory patrolled by each pair of cops and putting two men in a flivver to patrol it. But you'll see flivver parked in the alley now and then—if there's a safe bootleg joint on the beat. And on a cold night you'll find the cops inhaling a bit of cheer in the warmth of Tony's bar. But don't get excited about it.

One of the best and bravest cops I ever knew used to train at "Dinty Moore's," the official prohibition bar of the editorial staff of a great newspaper. It was a free-and-easy place, more or less the exclusive property of longshoremen, the newspaper crowd and that cop. I never saw a man thrown out of it except once—he asked for a soft drink, and the bartender felt insulted.

But that cop rounded up one of the toughest gangs that town ever knew—they'd been sapping the printers on pay-night—and after shooting it out with them and corralling the whole crowd called the wagon, pulled his box, and went back to swap yarns at Dinty's. The last time I was in that town the Federal prohibition agents had closed Dinty's.

But the newspaper crowd and the same cop were hanging out in another place a block farther north. And you could go on that cop's beat any hour of the night with safety. The crooks knew he'd go without sleep for a week to nab any bird that pulled a job on his beat. So they let it alone. Prohibition makes that cop weary. He doesn't approve of it. But I know another cop who's every bit as good and who is a dyed-in-the-wool prohibitionist who throws a fit every week because the politicians will not let him close up the six blind pigs on his beat. All of which proves nothing except that the cop is as much a human being as any of us—with more nerve than most of us. And the harness cop is the infantry of the forces of law and order—in other words, its backbone.

NOW we come down to the "elbows." I understand perfectly the function of the plain-clothes man in Europe—particularly the function of the Scotland Yard man in England. But my childish mind never has quite solved the function of the American "elbow," or, to use a phrase with which the average man in the street is more familiar, the "plain clothes dick." The normal function of the plain clothes man is to investigate, collect evidence, and ascertain the whereabouts of the crook.

This done, it is up to the plain clothes man to either arrest him or "call the wagon." But for some reason which I never have been able to ascertain, our American police chiefs insist on assigning the plain-clothes contingent to duties that belong to the "har-

ness" man. Take a turn in any large American city and you'll find plain-clothes men prowling around on patrol duty. The police commanders explain that this is necessary because the crooks couldn't be expected to function if policemen in uniform were in the vicinity. Well, isn't it the job of the police to prevent crime?

I believe it is.

"But," the chiefs come back, "when we send the elbows out the crook does his stuff and we nab him with the goods on."

Applesauce.

There never was a crook who knew his business who couldn't spot a plain clothes man as far as he could see him. It isn't the proverbial square-toed boots, either. There is an air about a police officer that no man familiar with the breed ever will mistake. The modern "elbow" is a snappy dresser. He can impersonate a tango lizard to perfection in dress—and wear the clothes. But—after some few years of police reporting I can pick 'em out in the soup and fish every time. And the crooks are better pickers than I ever dared be. This business of plain-clothes men doing patrol duty will have to be stopped, sooner or later—sooner if the citizens of this country get weary of hold-ups and learn to use firearms, laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

I can pick out a plain-clothes man. So can the crook. But the average citizen can't and never will learn—he can't learn because he can't spend the time to acquire the police contacts that will teach him. But he's going to learn to protect himself. And when that day comes there's going to be a heavy casualty list among the American "elbows." And no jury is going to get excited about it.

Because, under the present system, when a citizen is strolling abroad at night after the hours in which, in the opinion of many police chiefs all good citizens should be in bed, a couple of plain-clothes men are going to approach him with the idea of finding out what he's doing out so late. And about the time they get within range he's going to drill them under the mistaken idea that they are a couple of stick-ups.

For example: I had passed an evening shooting pistol on my club range in a large Mid-west city. It was close to midnight when I started home with others in the auto of a friend. We stopped across the street from my hotel—a family hotel in a residential district—and sat for half an hour gassing after the fashion of gun-bugs. I noticed a couple of chaps on the corner. So did my friends. But we did not mention it. Finally I climbed out. A .41 deringer was concealed in my hand. As I started across the street the pair on the corner came across kitty-corner so as to intercept me. Watching them carefully, and covering them with the deringer, I maneuvered so that they would meet me under a light. Then in a flash I recognized them as "elbows" from a station at which I was well acquainted. I saluted them: "Good evening, officers!"

They recognized me, returned my greeting

(Continued on Page 20)

THE NEW EXPRESS MODEL

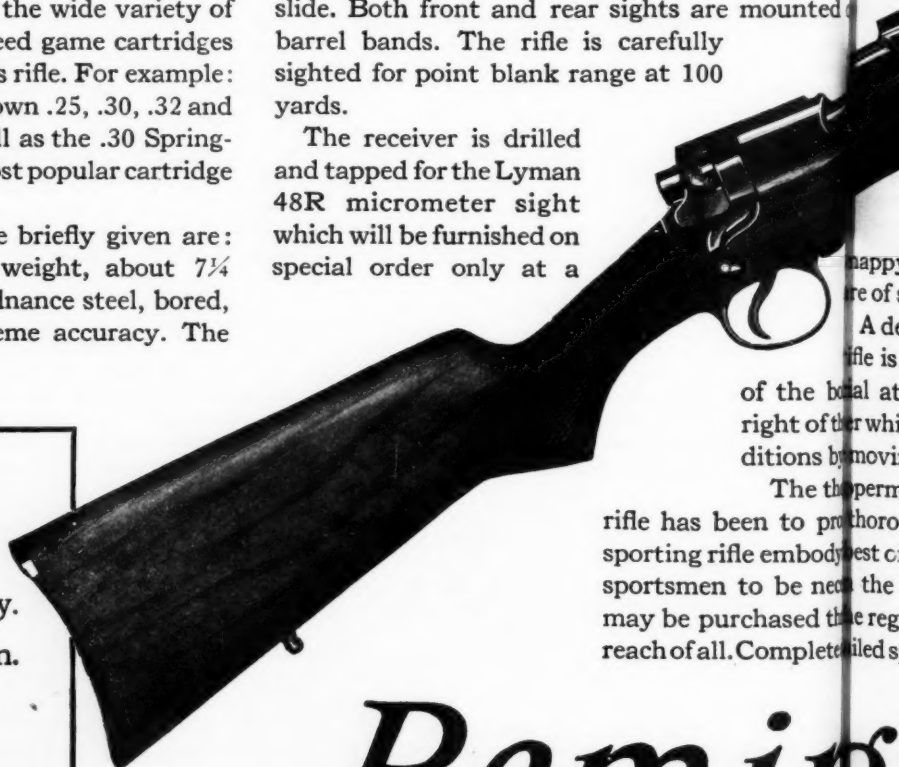
IN keeping with the century-old progressive policy of leading in the field of firearms achievement, Remington now offers the latest example of American genius in the gunmaker's art—the new Model 30 Express Rifle which is already conceded by experts to be a thoroughly modern American all-around bolt action rifle. It is at once a small game and a big game rifle because of the wide variety of up-to-date express and high speed game cartridges which are adapted for use in this rifle. For example: it is chambered for the well known .25, .30, .32 and .35 Remington cartridges as well as the .30 Springfield, admittedly the best and most popular cartridge for big game.

The specifications of the rifle briefly given are: length over all, 42¾ inches; weight, about 7¼ pounds; barrel, 22 inches of ordnance steel, bored, rifled and chambered for extreme accuracy. The

stock is of the finest American walnut, special light finish, and in one piece. The pistol grip and fore-sight are superbly checked. The drop at heel is 2¾ inches; at comb 1¾ inches; length 13¾ inches.

The front sight is a gold bead of blade type. The rear sight is buckhorn sporting with adjustable reversible leaf and U and V notches and adjustable slide. Both front and rear sights are mounted on barrel bands. The rifle is carefully sighted for point blank range at 100 yards.

The receiver is drilled and tapped for the Lyman 48R micrometer sight which will be furnished on special order only at a



Six Outstanding Features

1. *Its* marvelous accuracy.
2. *Its* rugged construction.
3. *Its* velvet-like action.
4. *Its* superior finish.
5. *Its* moderate price.
6. *Its* fine balance.

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Remington

ESTABLISHED

25 BROADWAY

REMINGTON

S RIFLE

MODEL 30

Special light additional cost. A special
fore-sight of front sight is necessary
inches when this sight is
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the receiver is matted. Instead of
the usual double pull used in bolt
action rifles, this rifle has a short,
happy single pull. The receiver and the bolt
are of specially tempered nickel steel.

A decided improvement in the action of this
rifle is that it cocks on the opening movement
of the bolt. The total attention is directed to the safety on the
bolt which may be easily operated under any con-
ditions by moving forward or backward with the thumb.
The thought is in the minds of the designers of this
rifle that it is a thoroughly American bolt action all-around
rifle. The best of the improvements admitted by leading
rifle makers is in the modern rifle. This new Remington arm
is available through the regular trade channels at a price within the
range of specifications will be furnished on request.

Remington

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

MODERN *Remington* EXPRESS and HI-SPEED CARTRIDGES FOR THE MODEL 30 EXPRESS RIFLE



117 Grain Express Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2350 Foot Seconds
87 Grain Hi-Speed Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2700 Foot Seconds



165 Grain Express Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2250 Foot Seconds
110 Grain Hi-Speed Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2550 Foot Seconds



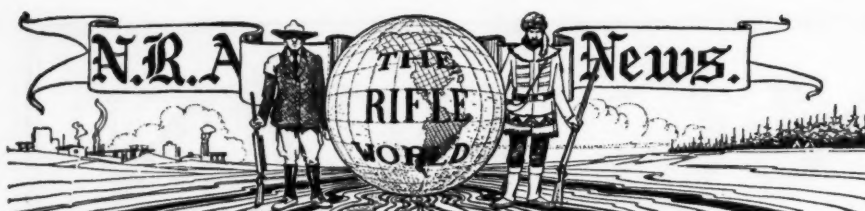
165 Grain Express Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2300 Foot Seconds
110 Grain Hi-Speed Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2550 Foot Seconds



200 Grain Express Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2250 Foot Seconds
150 Grain Hi-Speed Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2350 Foot Seconds



220 Grain Express Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2450 Foot Seconds
220 Grain Express Metal Cased Bullet (Delayed Mushroom) Muzzle Velocity 2450 Foot Seconds
180 Grain Hi-Speed Bronze Pointed Expanding Bullet Muzzle Velocity 2700 Foot Seconds
150 Grain Hi-Speed Bronze Pointed Expanding Bullet Muzzle Velocity 3000 Foot Seconds
110 Grain Hi-Speed Mushroom Bullet Muzzle Velocity 3500 Foot Seconds



Conducted by C. B. Lister

DAVENPORT SHOOT IS WELL ATTENDED

THE following scores were made at Davenport, Iowa, at the Forest Park Range on Sunday, June 6. The wind was unusual, blowing as hard as 25 miles an hour all the time. The shooting was done at 200 yards, off-hand, and rifles were equipped for the most expert sharpshooting. The scores:

HONOR TARGET

1 entry only, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Rings, Possible in the 3 shots—75 points.

Julius Muhle.....	70	Ed. Muhl.....	59
C. Jansen.....	66	Wm. Muhl.....	58
J. F. Nabstedt.....	64	Gus. Muhl.....	56
C. F. Denkman.....	63	W. J. Bleuer.....	44
J. Arp.....	63	Roy Vosburg.....	42
Emil Berg.....	63	H. A. Arp.....	35
W. Lundberg.....	63	W. Feddersen.....	14

5 Shot Re-entry Match on $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Ring Target, Possible 125.

C. Jansen.....	115	H. A. Arp.....	101
R. Nosburg.....	113	W. Lundberg.....	100
Emil Berg.....	113	J. Muhl.....	99
W. Muhl.....	112	F. Nabstedt.....	98
Ed. Muhl.....	111	Jul. Arp.....	93
C. Denkman.....	111	W. Feddersen.....	53
G. Muhl.....	103	W. J. Bleuer.....	25

PEOPLES TARGET

3 Shot Re-entry Match on $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Target. Poss. 75.

Emil Berg.....	70	H. A. Arp.....	63
W. Muhl.....	70	J. F. Nabstedt.....	63
G. Muhl.....	69	R. Vosburg.....	63
C. Jansen.....	68	W. Lundberg.....	60
C. Denkman.....	68	J. Muhl.....	58
J. Arp.....	67	W. Feddersen.....	40
Ed. Muhl.....	65	W. J. Bleuer.....	16

MAN TARGET

3 Shots, Re-entry $\frac{1}{2}$ in. perpendicular lines poss. 60

E. Muhl.....	56	F. Nabstedt.....	51
Emil Berg.....	55	H. A. Arp.....	51
J. Arp.....	55	W. Lundberg.....	51
C. Denkman.....	54	W. Feddersen.....	40
W. Muhl.....	53	J. Muhl.....	39
G. Muhl.....	53	Ray Nosburg.....	33
C. Jansen.....	53	W. J. Bleuer.....	8

DAVENPORT TARGET

1 Shot, Re-entry, All 25 Rings within a 12 in. black, 25 Possible.

Emil Berg.....	25	E. Muhl.....	18
F. Nabstedt.....	22	R. Nosburg.....	17
C. Jansen.....	20	W. Lundberg.....	14
C. Denkman.....	20	J. Muhl.....	14
E. Muhl.....	20	W. J. Bleuer.....	12
H. A. Arp.....	19	J. Arp.....	11
W. Muhl.....	19		

* * *

This constituted the shooting of the third match of the season, there being seven in all, and a special shoot, called the King Shoot, being the one shoot where special honors are conferred upon the shooter who makes the best shot in his first shot of the allotted three shots, and who is therefore crowned with solemn ceremonies as the Schuetzen King for the year. This king shooting festival has been in vogue in our club since 1865, so you may know what a permanent and sacred affair this shoot signifies.

The writer, who has been elected to the

office of secretary of the committee in charge of the coming tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Union in 1927, is busily engaged in rounding up the dues for this year, to be paid by the clubs of above named Union.

It is our desire to rejuvenate the interest in this Union and we are planning to make the prize list worth while. We have managed at least 10 of these tournaments in the past, and we ought to know how to make them interesting. As usual, the secretaries of the membership clubs are a little forgetful and don't always put the correspondences before the members in meetings, so it requires at times two or three reminders of the payment of dues, and we hope the secretaries who read this article will do their best to remember to have the meetings called, and to order the payment of the dues.

In order to ascertain the strength of the interest still alive among our Union members, we will hold an all-day tournament in August at which we expect a good attendance and want to demonstrate that a shooting match is still one of the most fascinating of all the sports today. We have the men, the desire and the place to offer for the arrangement of these matches, and the more we have to entertain at these shoots the better we like it. For the information of the Union members we list those who have sent in their dues for this year: West Bend, Iowa; Wauson, Wis.; New Klarus, Wis.; Highland, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Peru, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa.

We hope to report at least twice as many clubs as above in our next communication.

There is an old resolution in the by-laws of the Central Sharpshooters' Union prohibiting any clubs east of the Alleghany Mountains from participating in these tournaments, but it is contemplated to waive this resolution and to admit any club, upon payment of 25 cents for each member to join this Union, and if the applications come in sufficiently numerous, no doubt arrangements will be made to admit any club in the United States. The only obstacle in the way of any rifle a shooter might use is that the 200-yard ranges are not usually built to withstand the power of high-velocity ammunition, and therefore none but rifles can be allowed whose velocity is less than 1,000 feet per second. Excepting for this proviso, any rifle with any sights or triggers or hand rest may be used. All shooting must be standing, as you probably have noted from former articles on these matters.

I am recommending to the members of the Central Sharpshooters' Union that they subscribe to the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, as this paper is our official organ for printing all shooting news, and we hope all will take our advice, as in this way your desire for interesting shooting news can probably be gratified.

It is our understanding that the government has decided not to hold matches at Camp Perry this year.

Why not use your free rifles with reduced loads and see how accurately and comfortable they shoot at our 200-yard range? Several of our members are using their Springfield with about 12½ grains of No. 80 du Pont rifle powder and lead bullets, and do some very nice work. We have a cement stand in our shooting house on which we have mounted a Pope machine rest and we are experimenting with various loads and bullets to find the best combination. We can get 7 or 8 shots to slip into a 2½-inch circle in 10 shots, but hope to prevent the ones now going somewhat wild from getting out of the cluster. We are using a bullet designed by Pope, on the caterpillar order, weighing about 172 grains, and the Lyman Sight Company makes this mold, so by getting a mold and using powder as named above you will be surprised how fine your Springfield will shoot.

I am writing this in an endeavor to stimulate shooting in the off-hand style, as I think that, as most people who use rifles shoot at game or at objects when in pursuit of game and wish to keep in practice and to verify their sights, want to shoot off-hand.

I also note that so many predict that there will be no more wars, and even if there should be another outbreak, that airplanes with bombs, gas and artillery on tanks would make infantry shooting unnecessary, thus our sole desire and reason for shooting at game or targets should be to become proficient in shooting and may never be required for military use.

MONAHAN WINS 200-YARD MATCH

By C. E. NORDHUS

IN the Illinois State Rifle Association Match No. 2, 200 yards, any rifle, standing, 20 shots, on May 30, S. D. Monahan was first with a 99. The scores:

S. D. Monahan.....	99	R. W. Larke.....	85
W. T. Barrans.....	95	R. C. Wallace.....	83
C. E. Nordhus.....	93	G. A. Bouvier.....	81
E. H. La Rue.....	90	E. A. Nelson.....	78
L. A. Patton.....	90	W. J. Doyle.....	77
T. L. Albee.....	90	W. S. Yale.....	73
J. G. Freiberg.....	88	Wm. Jehn.....	67
C. H. Stormyr.....	86		
Col. Stodter.....	86		

A score of 99 was shot by Gy. Sgt. R. O. Coulter, U. S. M. C., in the 200-yard Any Rifle Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, last September, for first place in that match. Second, third and fourth places went to scores of 69. Similar weather conditions prevailed.

DAYTON WINS ANOTHER

THE Dayton Rifle Club defeated the Ames Faculty Rifle Club in a prone match at 50 yards. The match called for 20 shots per man. The scores:

DAYTON RIFLE CLUB TEAM NO. 1			
M. E. McManes.....	196	Ben Riley.....	198
H. H. Jacobs.....	197	D. C. Maier.....	199
Elmore Bashore.....	197		987

AMES FACULTY RIFLE CLUB TEAM NO. 1

J. E. Hulan.....	195	T. H. LaValle.....	197
J. V. McKelvey.....	195	Alfred Carter.....	197
Alfred K. Friedrich.....	196		980

DAYTON RIFLE CLUB TEAM NO. 2

A. H. Hofer.....	194	Chas. Hicks.....	196
H. L. Johns.....	196	W. A. Ferguson.....	196
A. J. Yearsley.....	196		978

AMES FACULTY RIFLE CLUB TEAM NO. 2

P. T. McNeil.....	189	A. S. McClay.....	194
Chas. J. Cosandey.....	190	H. K. Davis.....	194
J. L. Powers.....	193		960

* * *

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE LEAGUE

ON June 5, the clubs in the League met for the fourth matches of the season.

The results were:

Middlesex 419 vs. Arlington.....	388
U. S. M. A. A. 410 vs. Ames.....	395
Braintree 399 vs. Lynn.....	390
Framingham 399 vs. Reading.....	374

The standing of the teams at present is:

	Won	Lost
Middlesex.....	4	0
Braintree.....	4	0
U. S. M. A. A.....	3	1
Ames.....	1	3
Arlington.....	1	3
Framingham.....	1	3
Lynn.....	1	3
Reading.....	1	3

* * *

TEAMS TIED AT PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM SHOOT

THE Annual Rifle Team Matches of the Pennsylvania Railroad System this year ending in a tie between Williamsport Division and Altoona Works, both teams turning in a possible score. The conditions of the match called for teams of ten, five high scores to count, iron sights at 75 feet, 20 shots per man. Nineteen teams participated in the match. The Williamsport and Altoona teams will shoot off the tie shoulder-to-shoulder on some neutral range.

The complete scores follow:

Williamsport Division—Eastern Region.....	1000
Altoona Works.....	1000
Renovo Division—Emporium Team—Central Region.....	995
St. Louis Division—Terre Haute—Western Region.....	988
Philadelphia General Offices.....	981
CENTRAL REGION	
Allegheny Division—Oil City.....	989
Buffalo Division—Olean.....	985
Pittsburgh Division.....	982
Conemaugh Division.....	979
Eastern Division.....	952
Mosongahela Division.....	931
WESTERN REGION	
Indianapolis Division.....	983
Crestline Team.....	979
Richmond Division.....	962
Columbus Division.....	937
EASTERN REGION	
Cresson Division.....	985
Atlantic Division.....	980
Philadelphia Terminal Division.....	943
Philadelphia Division.....	982

Thirty Shooters at Roosevelt Match

By J. M. Hilborn

IN giving a report of the Roosevelt Rifle Club Match, held June 6, there is no better setting for the performance than that listed on the official score card by the range officer—Edward Smelter.

CAST	
Range officer.....	E. Smelter
Scorer.....	E. F. Ball
Assistant Range Officer.....	Mrs. Smelter
Statistician.....	E. Smelter
Second asst range officer (target boy).....	D. J. Murphy
Cashier.....	E. Smelter
Call boy.....	J. M. Hilborn
Broadcaster.....	J. M. Hilborn
Rabbi, Shooters, Bull Shooters, Alibi lkes, etc.	

In brief, the following did the dirty work:

Name	Score	Gold medal and cash
1. Johnston, C. F.....	244	Silver " " "
2. Kelsey, W.....	243	Bronze " " "
3. St. John, Chas.....	243	Cash
4. Hilborn, J. M.....	242	Cash
5. Hilborn, Mrs.....	241	Cash
6. Hertzberg, Robt.....	240	Cash
7. Hellingren, Ed.....	240	Cash
8. Bergman, Geo.....	240	Cash
9. Sheldon, Geo.....	239	Cash
10. Proudman, Dr.....	238	Luck prize (or hard luck, as you look at it; one perfectly good bo-loney).
13. Saylor, Jacob.....	237	

FIRST PLACE METALLIC SIGHTS

Geo. Bergman, New York City, Silver Medal and cash.

RE-ENTRY MATCH WINNERS

50 yards, first place, Don Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
100 yards, first place, J. M. Hilborn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
200 yards, first place, J. M. Hilborn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A good deal more can be said about the match, but these are the salient details.

However, we can not pass up the fact that Jack Hession was on deck in spite of a broken wrist. He made a very creditable performance, considering the handicap he was under.

There were thirty registrations from New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Illinois.

* * *

RAIN DIDN'T STOP THEM

THE Interboro Rifle Club of Essington, Pa., celebrated National Rifle Day, June 5, 1926, by shooting a match with the Philadelphia Rifle Association. The shooters braved wind and rain to fire their strings.

N. R. A. rules prevailed, the marksmen firing 10 shots each at 100 yards and 10 shots each at 50 yards, with .22 caliber rifles, the five highest scores on each side to decide the match. The Philadelphia Rifle Association won the match.

Following is the names of the five men on each side who qualified and their respective scores:

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION	
100 Yds. 50 Yds.	
Mr. Keefanver, Sr.....	97 97
Mr. Miller.....	97 92
Mr. Stabler.....	88 94
Mr. Keefanver, Jr.....	91 97
Mr. Johnson.....	99 97
Total.....	472 477

Grand total..... 949

INTERBORO RIFLE CLUB

100 Yds. 50 Yds.	
Mr. Schnerring.....	94 95
Mr. Queffander.....	97 93
Dr. West.....	88 87
Mr. Smith.....	85 96
Mr. Hutchins.....	88 87
Total.....	452 458

Grand total..... 910

G. C. SMITH,
Secretary Interboro Rifle Club.

MEMORIAL DAY AT HARRISBURG

THE Memorial Day shoot at Harrisburg, Ohio, not only paid for the construction of the rifle range equipment, but left a fair amount of money to be distributed in prizes. E. M. Farris, secretary of the Ohio Rifle League, announces that at the next shoot there will be no expense for range construction.

The results follow:

MATCH No. 1 (50 Yards)	
Score	
Winner, No. 34, W. V. Mounts, Kings Mills.....	198
Second, No. 45, H. B. Clark, Kings Mills.....	198
Third, No. 6, J. E. Miller, Hillsboro.....	197
Fourth, No. 26, W. Rostrom, Sidney (Tie).....	197
Fifth, No. 27, H. H. Jacobs, Dayton (Tie).....	197

MATCH No. 2 (100 Yards)	
Winner, No. 22, A. D. Thomas, Canton.....	196
Second, No. 6, J. E. Miller, Hillsboro.....	195
Third, No. 27, H. H. Jacobs, Dayton (Tie).....	195
Fourth, No. 32, John Beedle, So. Lebanon.....	194
Fifth, No. 45, H. B. Clark, Kings Mills.....	194

MATCH No. 3 (200 Yards)	
Winner, No. 6, J. E. Miller, Hillsboro (Tie).....	100-9V
Second, No. 10, Chas. Hicks, Piqua (Tie).....	100-9V
Third, No. 34, W. V. Mounts, Kings Mills.....	98-11V
Fourth, No. 45, H. B. Clark, Kings Mills.....	98-7V
Fifth, No. 32, John Beedle, So. Lebanon.....	97

MATCH No. 4 (Grand Aggregate)	
Winner, No. 6, J. E. Miller, Hillsboro.....	492
Second, No. 34, W. V. Mounts, Kings Mills.....	491
Third, No. 45, H. B. Clark, Kings Mills.....	490
Fourth, No. 27, H. H. Jacobs, Dayton.....	488
Fifth, No. 32, John Beedle, So. Lebanon.....	487

MATCH No. 5 (Re-entry at 50 Yards)	
Winner, No. 32, John Beedle, So. Lebanon.....	300
Second, No. 10, Chas. Hicks, Piqua.....	296
Third, No. 5, Scott Hathaway, Hillsboro (Tie).....	297
Fourth, No. 6, J. E. Miller, Hillsboro (Tie).....	297
Fifth, No. 34, W. V. Mounts, Kings Mills.....	293

MATCH No. 6 (Re-entry at 100 Yards)	
Winner, No. 6, J. E. Miller, Hillsboro.....	296
Second, No. 32, John Beedle, So. Lebanon.....	295
Third, No. 16, W. A. Ferguson, Dayton.....	293
Fourth, No. 5, Scott Hathaway, Hillsboro.....	286
Fifth, No. No others complete.....	

MATCH No. 7 (Re-entry at 200 Yards)	
Winner, No. 23, Joe Harnish, Springfield.....	98
No others complete.....	

CIVILIANS WIN OVER NEW MEXICO GUARDSMEN

ON Sunday, July 20, a match was staged on the New Mexico State College range between the Hatch Rifle Club of Hatch, N. M., and the 120th Engineers, National Guard, of Las Cruces, N. M. The conditions were: 10 men to a side, 10 shots at 200 yards, off-hand, and 10 shots at 500 yards, prone.

The result was a win for Hatch by 34 points.

Following are the details:

HATCH		NATIONAL GUARD	
200	500	200	500
Pender.....	42 47	H. Lisle.....	43 41
Gilbert.....	41 43	Slogeria.....	39 44
C. Wood.....	38 43	Shipe.....	39 43
Stewart.....	38 43	Yenle.....	35 44
D. Wood.....	37 40	Bouts.....	42 37
Bennie.....	36 41	Smith.....	37 41
Ted Wood.....	32 44	C. Lisle.....	37 39
Brownfield.....	36 38	Isias.....	27 38
O. J. Wood.....	33 37	Anderson.....	28 32
S. Wood.....	30 40	Lucero.....	34 25
Total.....	363 416	Total.....	361 384

A CORRECTION

The aggregate scores of Bert E. Cooper and M. W. Dinwiddie in the Free Rifle Match No. 10, as given in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN of July 1, are in error. Their total scores were given as 527 and 525, respectively. The correct aggregate record scores are: Cooper 537, Dinwiddie 534.

Most Cops Have a Heart

(Continued from Page 15)

and went their way. No harm done. But suppose I hadn't known them, nor they me!

They would have come up to me, probably "frisked" me for a gun. Now the "frisk" of a police officer, to a man on the sideline, doesn't appear any different than the "frisk" of a stick-up man. And three of the best revolver shots in the United States were sitting in that auto, see-sawing on those "elbows" with .45 single-action Colts, targeted for 20 yards to a fare-you-well. They had them covered every second and before they even had started frisking me would have bumped them off. Result: Two good policemen killed and a jury merely amused. Because those birdies in the car would have shot to kill and the distance wasn't quite fifteen yards. That isn't my idea of a square deal for a good copper. Chiefs should leave patrol job to men in uniform.

Further proof: A gang of notorious bootleggers tangled with the police in a Midwest city. They wiped out all the cops except one. That one ran down the leader of the gang and killed him. Several of the "mob" got away. Later they were nabbed. But—the police were in plain clothes and the gangsters claimed they didn't know they were police. Result: Some choice shotgun murderers beat the rope.

Another example: A plain-clothes contingent in the same town pulled up beside the auto of a civilian. He believed them stick-

ups, and opened fire. Result, one dead cop. Two shot.

Moral: Cut out the plain-clothes patrol in fairness to brave men. You dumbbell chiefs who figure that you'll disarm the law-abiding by jackass laws are all wet. You will not. So give your own men a square deal. Put the "elbow" on his proper job—collecting evidence—and go easy on the "third degree." I'm not knocking it. It's useful. But it should be used with discretion.

Now let's take a look around the station house and see his majesty, the copper, at home. Hard boiled? Not that you'd notice it. I often wonder how much of the average copper's pay goes to give a lift to the bum, the down-and-out, the little erring sister and the kid that's wandered from home. I've never found out. But this I know: If you are half-way clean, and up against it, the place to drop your anchor and tell your hard-luck story—the place to get grub and a flop on a winter night—is a police station.

And the harder boiled the coppers in that station are the better you'll fare.

It's true that too many cops can't shoot. It's also true that many who can don't until they are driven to it.

And take it from a guy that's known the breed for a good many years, most of them are human, will treat you decently if you try to be decent—and will raise Cain with you if you pull the high-hat stuff.

short ones and the tall ones, the thin ones and the fat ones, the four-eyed ones and those with good vision can all take part, promises to help solve the problem.

If there are any Posts which have not heard from their state adjutants in regard to rifle club possibilities, they can get the information direct by writing the headquarters of the National Rifle Association at 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

* * *

YALE-HARVARD MEN, ATTENTION!

IF there are any Yale and Harvard alumnus in the N. R. A., they have an opportunity to do something for the good of the rifle shooting game right in their own alma mater. Yale last season discontinued rifle shooting as a minor sport. Harvard men can not obtain the letter unless they compete in a match with Yale. Accordingly, the Yale Athletic Association in one fell swoop killed rifle shooting at both Yale and Harvard. These are the only two major institutions in the East which do not maintain active undergraduate rifle clubs. Much more can be accomplished by the old grads working from the inside than can be done by the N. R. A. working from the outside.

Rifle shooting ought to be put back as a minor sport at Yale and both Yale and Harvard ought to be equipped with modern rifle galleries. There is one preparatory school in the East which has just completed a \$3,000 shooting gallery which was donated to the school by the mother of one of the boys. Are there enough graduates of Yale and Harvard interested in the shooting game to follow the lead of this woman in promoting the game?

OHIO CLUB FURNISHES RIFLES TO BOYS

UNDER the leadership of Mr. Robert Jaite, its president, the Northeastern Ohio Gun and Country Club is putting on a "Buy a Gun for the Boys" campaign. Mr. Jaite has presented five Savage .22-caliber rifles to the club for the use of Boy Scouts and kindred organizations or sons of members. Several other members have pledged a rifle apiece.

This is certainly one of the most progressive steps toward teaching young America to shoot that has come to the attention of the N. R. A. Too often boys of high school age are given something of a cold shoulder on club ranges because there are no rifles available for them and the old-timers hesitate to let a kid shoot their pet rifle.

The future of your club depends on the youngsters of the neighborhood. Why not a "Buy a Gun for the Boys" campaign in your outfit?

* * *

ELMER KEITH MARRIED

Elmer Keith, widely known for his stories in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, is now a married man. Mr. Keith, who is ranching in Idaho, was married to Miss Lorene Katherine Randall, at Weiser, Idaho, on June 16. The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN and the shooters generally are offering congratulations.

NEW A. AND N. CLUB OPENED

THE Army and Navy Club of Philadelphia, located at 313 South Broad Street, has been successfully launched at an informal reception tendered by the officers and directors to the members on Tuesday evening, June 15.

The charter object of the club is as follows:

"A military organization, in which the members, having served in the armed forces of the United States or her Allies, during the World's War, may preserve their associations and memories, as well as the traditions of the service, and join with others, who believe in adequate national defense, in such study of our national history and the science of war as will better fit them to perform their duties as citizens or soldiers in the event of a national emergency."

Its officers are: Gen. William G. Price, Jr., President (Gen. Price commands the 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard); Col. John C. Groome, First Vice-President; Major Joseph H. Bromley, Jr., Second Vice-President; Major Edgar S. Gardner, Treasurer, and Lieut. Col. Edgar J. Pershing, Secretary.

Officers of the regular establishments, when visiting Philadelphia, are invited to identify themselves and receive guest cards. The club service consists of reading rooms, lounge, dining room, billiard and pool room,

and an Information bureau through which it hopes to facilitate service and ex-service men in procuring suitable accommodations for residence in the city. A limited number of bedrooms are available in the club house upon reservation.

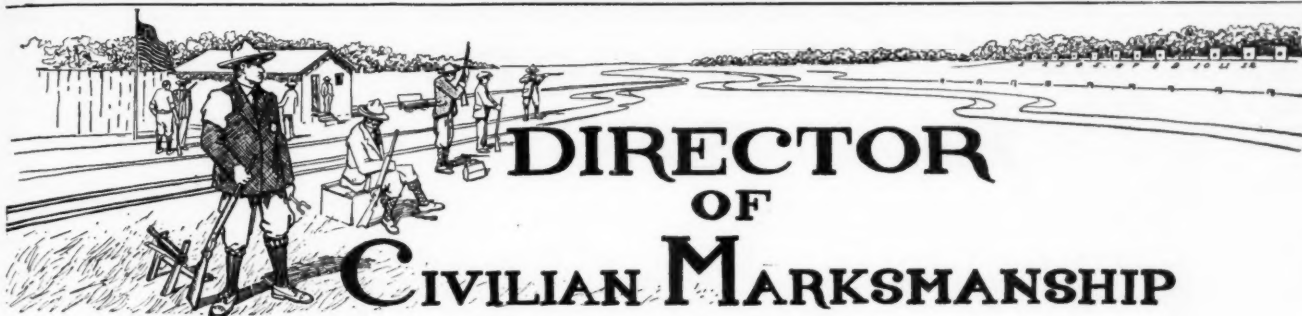
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NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK, GOING AFTER RIFLE SHOOTING

WALTER C. MAYER, of the Nassau County, New York, Publicity Committee, has been a member of the National Rifle Association for some time. When the matter of Legion Rifle Corps was broached through these columns in the issue of May 21, Mayer immediately went to work. He has asked National Headquarters of the N. R. A. for thirty club charter applications and twelve hundred individual application blanks. He is working as chairman of a special committee which has been appointed to promote the organization of a rifle club in every Legion Post in Nassau County.

The campaign is moving along nicely, and from the present appearance of things, the Legion Posts in that part of New York State are going to have plenty to do during the coming winter months when the rifle teams swing into action against one another.

One of the problems of post commanders is to find something to keep the boys interested so that they will come out to meetings. This rifle shooting game, in which the



DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP

Conducted by Lt.-Col. G. C. Shaw

MARKSMANSHIP INSIGNIA FOR CLUB MEMBERS

MEMBERS of all organized civilian rifle clubs, which include those clubs organized among the police forces of the various cities should remember that this office issues the Regular Army qualification insignia to those who successfully complete the prescribed course with the pistol or revolver. Every rifle club member has known all along that he could obtain a badge for making Expert, Sharpshooter or Marksman with the rifle, but many have not known that they could obtain the authorized insignia for qualification over the Regular Army pistol course. As this is the case it should lead to an increase of the number of those firing this course. Forms to report the qualification course will be forwarded to any club upon request.

In connection with the awards mentioned in the previous paragraph, it is believed that this should prove an incentive to the organization of clubs among members of police forces. The members of these forces are practically all armed with a pistol or revolver, and all should be very much interested in being able to use that arm well. After learning to use the weapon and being able to hit the target reasonably well, what could be better than to have a badge showing the degree of proficiency obtained? It is believed that permission to wear such insignia upon the uniform could be obtained from most any Chief of Police.

This office has from time to time issued qualification insignia to members of the police forces of Boston, Los Angeles, Toledo, Pasadena, Chicago, Portland, Ore., D. & H. R. R., New Jersey State and others, which forces maintain organized clubs. It is believed that on some of these forces all entitled to insignia are encouraged to wear them. It should increase the morale of the force and of the individual. It should also inspire confidence and respect from all citizens to see that members of their force have tangible evidence of their ability to protect the lives and property entrusted to their care. Similarly it should inspire a little wholesome respect from any crook to know that the man in the uniform of a police officer has the necessary knowledge of his weapon and also the ability to register hits where formerly many of them could not hit the proverbial barn-door, as is well known to many who have witnessed some police target practice.

Happily old conditions are rapidly disappearing in most places.

The president or secretary of any organized civilian rifle or pistol club will be furnished information concerning the course of fire, requirements, badges issued, etc. Any chief of police who does not now have a club among the members of his force can obtain the necessary information about the organization of one by writing to the National Rifle Association or to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, War Department, Washington, D. C.

This office has available for sale a modified U. S. caliber .30 rifle, Model 1903. This rifle is of National Match grade throughout, but is equipped with a pistol-grip stock with a military fore-end. Receiver drilled and tapped for Lyman sight. The price of this rifle is \$45.50 plus \$1.34 packing charge, total of \$46.84. They are available for immediate shipment.

There still remain available a few of the Springfield sporters. Those contemplating a hunting trip this fall and desiring to take one of these very excellent guns along with them are advised to get in their orders as soon as possible. The price is \$49.50 plus \$1.34 packing charge, total \$50.84.

ADDRESS OFFICE—NOT INDIVIDUAL

Many communications are received in this office addressed to an individual when they have to do with the business of the office. It should be remembered that the individuals in charge of this work will change from time to time, but the office is more or less permanent. Therefore, letters, certified checks, money orders, etc., for the "Director of Civilian Marksmanship" should be marked that way and not with the name of any individual.

OUTDOOR TARGET CARRIERS

Many of the more active civilian rifle clubs have found that they need more than the one outdoor target carrier issued to them through this office. Quite a few secretaries of such active clubs have written to find out if it would not be possible to issue one or more additional target carrier. This can not be done as the authorized issue of outdoor target carriers to rifle clubs is ONE.

Any club wishing to increase their facilities will be able to do so by purchasing stand-

ard target carriers from the manufacturer. It is also possible to have the work done locally. A satisfactory frame-work for the carrier may be built of wood. A drawing of the steel service target carrier will be furnished any club upon request.

Recently this office received a letter from the president of a very live club in the Central states. He writes: "Our outdoor range has been in operation for some time, with better attendance than we had at the indoor range. As yet only two carriers have been installed. The third carrier is being held in reserve for the 'C' targets. (This is the steel carrier issued to the club.) We find that we can build satisfactory carriers of wood for the price of the freight on steel carriers, these being double-faced instead of single-faced."

This will show how one club has solved the problem of additional target carriers to take care of more firers.

CROSHIER OFFERS RANGE TO RIFLEMEN

MR. R. S. CROSHIER, President of the Wappingers Falls, N. Y., Rifle Club, has again extended to the riflemen of the country a cordial invitation to use his range at any time during the summer that they may be looking for a pleasant place to spend a few days' vacation.

The range is on an island owned by Mr. Croshier and provides targets from 25 to 1,000 yards. The only expense is a "small donation to the man in the butts." There is a cabin at the range for the convenience of shooters coming from a distance. Wappingers Falls is in the vacation section of New York State, and Mr. Croshier will be glad to hear from any shooters who want to visit him at the range for a few days this summer.

Incidentally, he mentions the fact that he has arranged to have one of the best gun stockers he has ever come across restock him any rifle for any N. R. A. members for a flat price of twenty-five dollars, the stock to be made to the purchaser's own fit and design.

WHEN YOU NEED A BOOK, order it from the Book Department of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

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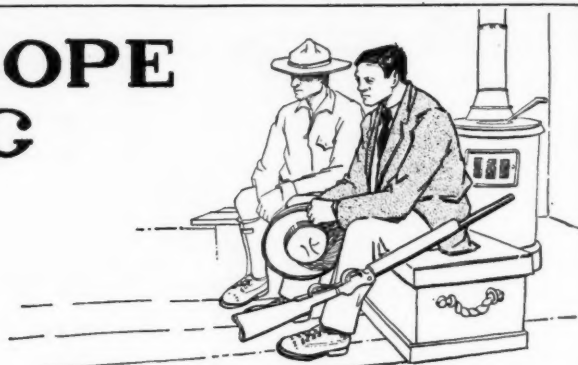
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A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail

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Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

CUTTING DOWN A KRAG

SOME time ago I remodeled a Krag musket, cutting the barrel to about 18 inches in length, mounting a Springfield fore sight and a Lyman No. 34 receiver sight. I used a temporary copper foresight leaf, filing the same until I got a so-called point-blank range at 100 yards with the rear sight about as low as it would go. Then by trial I got the position on the sliding scale for the other ranges. I was really surprised how accurate it was, being able to—at even 600 yards—hit the bullseye five and six times out of ten. The barrel was just a shade over 18 inches—the 18 inches being measured from the shoulder of the receiver where the barrel is screwed into it. I also cut about an inch off the butt of the stock. This is a wonderful little gun for deer hunting in the second-growth woods of Pennsylvania and Canada, where the brush is always catching at the muzzle of a 24 or even 22-inch barrel. Would you consider it going too far if one cut a Krag down to a 16-inch barrel or would this be all right and still leave enough shocking power for deer, black bear and moose? I liked the short gun so well I believe I would like a Springfield of that type. In the case of the Springfield what length of barrel would you think best—20 inch, 19 inch, or 18 inch? Would 18 inches give much less velocity, energy and accuracy than 20 inches? That is, would 20 inches give me so much better results that I had better use it and not cut so short as 18? Had I better have a private gunsmith do the job for me or will one of the arsenals do this, and, if so, to whom or what arsenal should I write? For a hunting gun of this nature is a regulation Springfield as good as a star-gauged barrel or might the star-gauged barrel give better accuracy?

Regarding the different weight bullets. In hunting one often desires to use different bullets. Will one adjustment of sights do for different bullets or must one adjust the rear sight differently when using different bullets? For example: I sighted in my gun on 100, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, using the old regulation cartridge 150-grain bullet and Pyro powder. I then loaded up some heavier bullets (180-grain and 220-grain, as I recall), reducing the charge of Pyro slightly as the weight of bullet increased. I elevated the rear sight for each range to the point I always had with the 150-grain bullet. The 150-grain, of course, made a good score at all ranges. With the 180 and 220 the accuracy was poor. As the weight of the ball increased the accuracy decreased and as the range

increased the accuracy in both cases decreased. At 600, with both 180 and 220, I could not even hit the target at all (all missed as I recall or the marker showed misses). What do you imagine was wrong? I could not use the full charge of Pyro (same as for 150-grain) without danger of excessive pressures. Should I have used some other kind of powder? Or should I have used a different elevation in the case of the heavier bullets. That is to say, can one sight his Springfield in at say 200, 300, 500 and 600, using the 150-grain bullet, then using the elevation for each range that he has thus determined, substitute at will, say, the 172-grain, 180-grain and 220-grain bullet and not change his regular elevation as determined for the various ranges? Or is it necessary to determine the correct elevation for each range with one weight of bullet and then go through this same process for each different weight bullet? This would be very confusing on a hunting trip where one must shoot quickly. If the latter is true I guess the best method would be to confine oneself to two bullets, say the 172-grain or 180-grain for long-range shots and the 220-grain for greater shocking power at short range, memorizing the different elevations in each case at the different ranges.

G. H. T.

Answer (by Lt. Col. Whelen). I think that it is perhaps all right to cut the barrel of the Krag rifle off to 18 inches. Krag ammunition is usually loaded with regular-burning powder, which develops its peak of pressure rather quickly, and does not burn so much up towards the muzzle of the barrel, and you don't lose so much in velocity, and you don't blow so much unburned powder out the muzzle, or get so much muzzle blast. The difference in velocity between a 30-inch barrel and one of 18 inches with the Krag is only about 80 f. s.

But with the Springfield most of the ammunition is loaded with progressive-burning powder, which maintains its peak of pressure longer and burns further up the bore, and hence gives normally a higher velocity with a given pressure because the pressure is longer sustained. If you shorten the barrel of the Springfield very much you have much of the charge go out the muzzle unburned, you greatly increase the muzzle blast, which is objectionable, and you lose 25 f. s. velocity for every inch you take from the barrel, generally speaking. It has been found that all this does not amount to much with a 20-inch barrel, and a 20-inch barrel is absolutely all right in the Springfield, and can be recommended. You lose scarcely anything in a 20-inch bar-

rel, so little that it would take a very skilled man to determine it, but you do gain a lot in handiness. But the experience has been that if the barrel is shortened below 20 inches you begin to lose effectiveness very quickly, and get a most objectionable muzzle blast and report. I should not advise reducing the Springfield barrel below 20 inches, and I think also that you have gone about the limit in 18 inches in the Krag.

Regarding the elevation or sight setting required for different weights of bullets. Different weights of bullets, different pressures, and different velocities affect the vibration of the barrel differently, and, moreover, they affect various rifles differently so that one can not predict in advance the effect of this on a rifle of known caliber. The consequence is that each cartridge has a different zero, or we might say 100-yard elevation and windage, from which one has to start calculating. Usually the difference in windage is so slight with all high-power loads as to be quite negligible, but there is often considerable difference between the zero windage required for a full charge load and a reduced load, sometimes as much as 4 inches in point of impact at 100 yards. There is also considerable difference between elevations at 100 yards with different weights of bullets, different velocities, and even with exactly the same bullet weight and velocity, but with different makes of ammunition. Sometimes this may amount to as much as 6 inches at 100 yards with say 150 and 220-grain ammunition in the Springfield. Usually, but not always, the ammunition with the lower velocity requires a higher 100-yard elevation on the rear sight.

This zero sight adjustment or 100-yard sight adjustment is your starting point. You have to determine it for every cartridge you use. You can not calculate it as you do not know how that cartridge is going to affect the vibration or jump of your barrel. Once you have obtained it, then the elevations required for longer distances is simply a matter of the trajectory of the cartridge you are using. A 220-grain bullet at M. V. 2,200 f. s. will require a lot more elevation from 100 to 600 yards than will a 150-grain pointed bullet at M. V. 2,700 f. s. A 172-grain boat-tail bullet will require about 15 minutes elevation from 100 to 600 yards when given a muzzle velocity of 2,700 f. s., whereas a 150-grain bullet at M. V. 2,700 f. s. requires about 18 minutes elevation to be added to the 100-yard elevation to be right for 600 yard. These are minutes on the Lyman No. 48 rear sight. The starting point is

the 100-yard zero elevation of that particular rifle and ammunition.

The heavier the barrel the less it is affected by vibration or jump, and the less the difference in the 100-yard zero elevations. About a year ago I determined the 100-yard zero elevations with a sporting type of Springfield rifle, 24-inch barrel, barrel quite a little heavier than the regular service type of barrel. These were as follows, Lyman No. 48 rear sight:

	M.V.F.S.	100 Yd. El.	Min.	W.G. Left
Western 180 B. T....	2720	5	1/4	
Western 200 S. P....	2234	9	1/4	
Remington 220 E. M....	2450	5	0	
Remington 110 H. S....	3500	6	3/4	
Frankford 172 B. T....	2700	4	1/4	

I think that this would pretty nearly hold true with similar sporting Springfields with the heavy type of sporting barrel, but it might, and probably would be entirely different with the service weight of barrel, and different again for a 20-inch barrel, and the relative differences might be entirely different.

The result of all this is that a man has to sight his rifle in at some standard distance to determine the zero elevation with each kind of ammunition he is going to use. I usually do this at 100 yards because that range is so convenient. Having once found the zero elevation and windage at 100 yards or any other range, the determination of the elevations for longer or other ranges is usually quite simple. The following table will give these almost exactly, although a little depends upon how the rifleman aims, that is, if he holds for the center or bottom of the bull. The figures are minutes of angle on the Lyman No. 48 rear sight.

	150 gr.	180 gr.	172 gr. B.T.
From 100 to 200 yards raise.	2.7	2.7	2.5
From 200 to 300 yards raise.	3.	3.	3.
From 300 to 400 yards raise.	3.4	3.4	3.1
From 400 to 500 yards raise.	4.	4.	3.2
From 500 to 600 yards raise.	4.4	4.2	3.4

You say that you think that it will be necessary to memorize the different elevations in each case at the different ranges. You should also keep a score-book in which you record complete data as to elevations, windages, and zeros. It is only a tyro who does not keep a score book. The more skilled a rifleman is the more elaborately and carefully does he keep his score-book. The score-book is not, as its name would indicate, a book to keep the score in. It indicates a book to keep all firing data in—ammunition, range, elevation, windage, wind, weather, point of aim, and point that the bullet struck the target, etc.

On a hunting trip you must, of course, trust to memory. It has been my experience that on hunting trips one had best carry only two kinds of ammunition, his big-game load and his small-game load, and he had better carry only two elevations in his mind, his 200-yard elevation for his big-game load, and his 50-yard elevation for his small-game load.

TIPS FOR THE TYRO

I WENT out to Fort Sheridan's range to sight in a Winchester 5-A scope mounted on a .52 Winchester and I, having used naught but iron sights, was all up in the air, not knowing where to start to get it shooting its gilt-edge groups. The adjustments on the No. 2 mount were as puzzling as the reading on the objective lens, that is to say, I didn't know how to get that telescope to point where I could get the cross-hairs on the bull and get the bullet to land right where aimed at different ranges. I suppose that by using about 500 cartridges and turning the micrometer mount point by point I could manage, but what I want is a simple, quick and effective way for a beginner to get that

5-A scope "shooting where she looks" at 25, 50, 75 and 100 yards. The Winchester instructions are about the same as nothing, they explain so little.

Springfield Army and Grosvenor Watkins advocate cleaning rifles of great accuracy from muzzle so as to avoid injury to bullet seat as when cleaning from the breech. They call the bullet seat the base of all accuracy instead of muzzle. Now, you're the judge. What's right? What do you use for cleaning? What rods have you found to be nearly perfect and who makes them? I have about five rods, none of which suit in every way. What shape tip is least liable to damage the base? How accurate would you say a '92 Winchester .32-20 carbine was? What bullet is most accurate and least harmful to bore? Do you believe in gun cabinets to keep guns free from rust? Is it necessary to grease rifle or pistol bores heavily or is a lightly greased bore protection?

E. F.

Answer (by Lt. Col. Whelen). Relative to the adjustment of the Winchester 5-A telescope sight on a Winchester Model 52 rifle. To start with, the bases on the barrel should be 7.2 inches between centers. This makes the graduations on the barrels of the elevation and windage screws equal half minutes of angle, that is, moving either screw one graduation on the barrel (1/2 minute) changes the point of impact 1/2 inch at 100 yards, 1 inch at 200 yards, 1/4 inch at 50 yards, 1/2 inch at 25 yards, and so on. Screwing out the windage screw gives you right windage, i. e., moves point of impact to the right. Screwing out the elevation screw raises your elevation.

Place the scope on the rifle. Take the bolt out of the rifle. Place the rifle on some rest and sight through the bore on a target at any range. Move the rear mount screws until the telescope is in line with the same object that the barrel is in line with, that is, get the bore and the telescope to coincide. This is easily done in several minutes. It need only be done roughly. Put up a large target, about two feet square, at a range of about 10 yards. Shoot on the target at this range until the bullets strike at the same point that the cross-hairs of the scope are aimed at. This is easy because at that range the large target will surely catch every shot.

Now go to 25 yards and fire on the regulation target from rest. You can easily get your shot on this target, and knowing that one graduation on the barrel of either elevation or windage screws equals 1/4 inch, and knowing which way to move the screws, you can quickly get the point of aim and point of impact to coincide. Thus you get the rifle correctly sighted in for 25 yards. I read the rear telescope sight mounting as follows: Under the barrel of the elevation screw is a scale on the stem of the screw. The lowest graduation on this scale I call "zero," the next "25," and third "50," and so on. If the barrel is screwed out to the "25" mark and the barrel graduation is at "zero," the reading is "25" half minutes of elevation. If you now screw out the barrel to 10 half minutes the elevation reading is "35" half minutes, and so on, the graduations working and reading just like a micrometer caliper.

Having found your elevation and windage for 25 yards, it is easy to find them for every other range. Starting at the 25-yard elevation, raise 3 half minutes for 50 yards, 19 more for 100 yards, and 60 for 200 yards. This should be about right, but differs slightly with individuals. It is close enough to get you on the target and keep you well in the black, usually. Remember

that elevations differ with different men, and also they may differ a little each day with an individual. Some little adjustment is usually necessary when one begins to shoot each day, but is easily made by remembering that the graduations on the barrels are for half minutes of angle, that is, half an inch at 100 yards, and proportionately at other ranges.

The bullet seat or throat of the chamber is the most important part of the barrel so far as accuracy is concerned. Theoretically, it should be guarded in some way from being rubbed by the cleaning rod. Practically I have never found this necessary, and I have always cleaned my rifles from the breech, using a steel cleaning rod, and I think that my barrels last quite as long as any one's. I use a steel cleaning rod. I think that Belding & Mull, Philipsburg, Center County, Pa., are making the best cleaning rod today. They publish a catalogue of rods which they will send you on request. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of "Cleaning and Care of Modern Rifles," from which you will get much information. With a .22 I clean with Chloroil, wipe dry, and run a greasy patch through the bore three or four times, a fairly even, not too heavy, coating of grease is all that is necessary, and one gun grease is about as good as another. With a high-power rifle a brass brush should be run through the bore while it is still wet with Chloroil, and then more Chloroil used before wiping dry. The pamphlet will explain everything. Use a jagged tip on your cleaning rod.

A Winchester Model 92 .32-20 carbine will give about 2-inch groups at 50 yards with low-power smokeless ammunition, jacketed bullet, and slightly larger groups with higher velocity cartridges. The best cartridges to use are those of Winchester make which are loaded with a powder which does not cause erosion and corrosion of the bore.

RELOADING THE COLT .38

I HAVE a .38 Colt Military model revolver and want to get some information on reloading. I have reloaded Springfield cartridges, but have never tried reloading for the hand-gun.

Comparing the barrel with a .38 Special Smith & Wesson I find that a bullet will drop through the Colt barrel, while it has to be forced through the Smith & Wesson barrel. I have been using .38 Long Colt cartridges with 148-grain hollow-base bullets and find that they expand into the rifling of the barrel nicely. Now, what I want to know is if I can load these 148-grain hollow-base bullets into .38 Special cases and use them in my gun? How much and what kind of powder can I use to get the maximum velocity, also what kind of primers are the best? Is it necessary to size the cases the full length?

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). You can use your 148-grain bullets in the .38 Special cases of your .38 Long Colt revolver provided you push the bullets in far enough so that they do not project beyond the end of the cylinder. I would prefer, however, to use the .38 Long Colt cases, as the powder space is better fitted to the proper charge which goes with the 148-grain bullet.

With this bullet use either three (3) grains of Bullseye powder, or five (5) grains of du Pont Pistol Powder No. 5, for a full load.

In regard to primers, use No. 1 1/2 Smokeless. Any of the standard makes are entirely satisfactory, so use whichever make it is easiest for you to get.

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P-A-R-K-E-R

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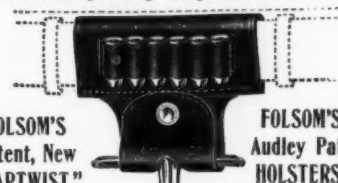
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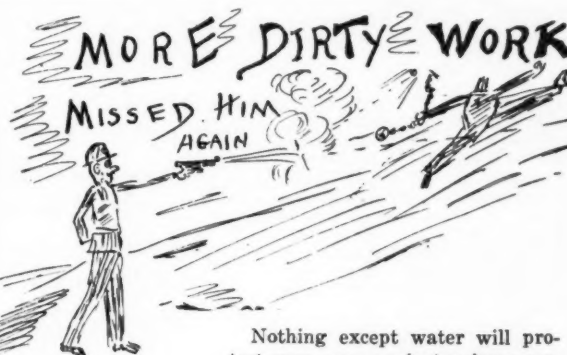
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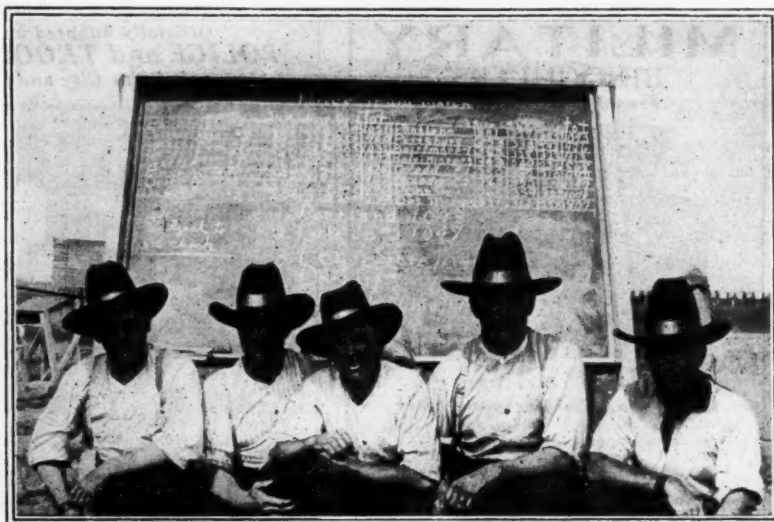
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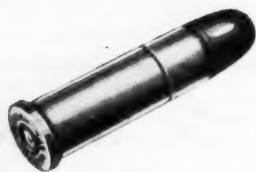
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Portland Police Team

The photograph at the left was made at the Camp Perry National Matches last September just after the officers shown had set a new world's police team record with WESTERN ammunition. Sergt. J. H. Young made a new Individual record in the same match. The same team was recently declared winner in the 1926 Telegraphic Pistol Championship. Left to right: Sergt. J. H. Young, Captain; F. C. Shaler, H. H. Harms, C. B. Maxwell, G. A. Marshall.

Positive Performance



Write for information concerning the championship WESTERN .38 Special ammunition or for details concerning any of WESTERN'S other products, such as the Super-X long-range shotgun shells, Xpert shells, Lubaloy non-fouling bullets, and the accurate Marksman .22 Long Rifle.

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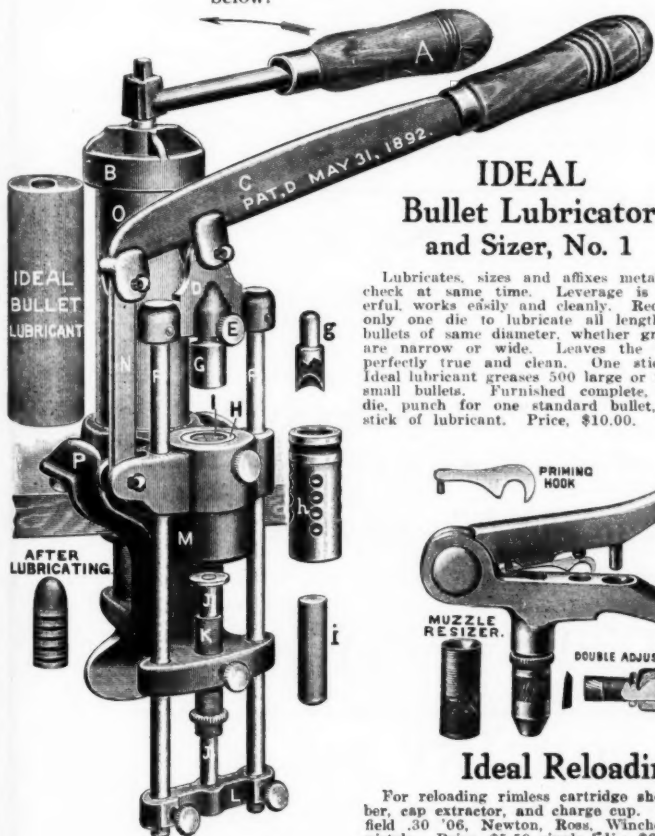
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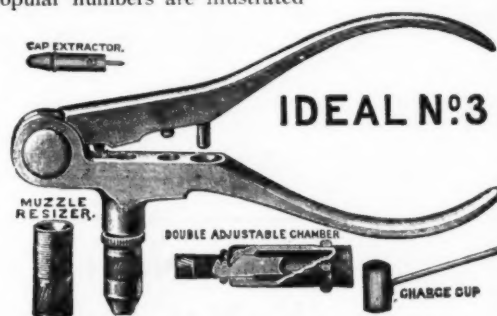
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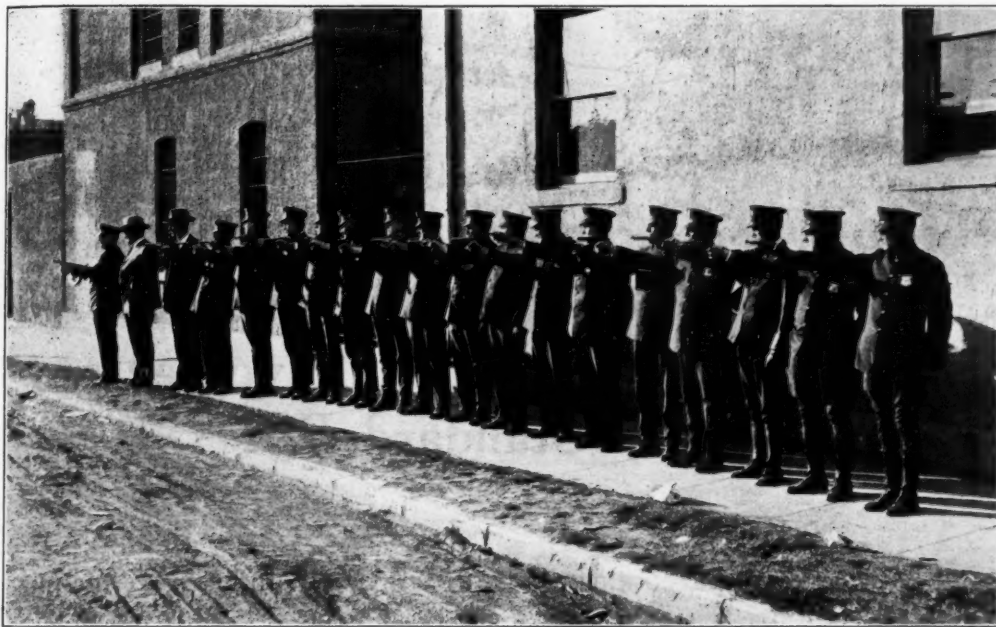
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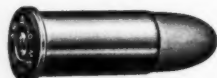
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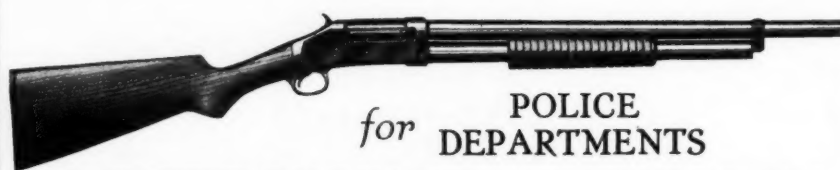
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COLT-BISLEY, flat-top target model, .45 frame, caliber, and condition not important. Jennings' Pat. Rifles, made by Robbins & Lawrence, Windsor, Vermont. S. Harold Croft, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. 2-15-27.

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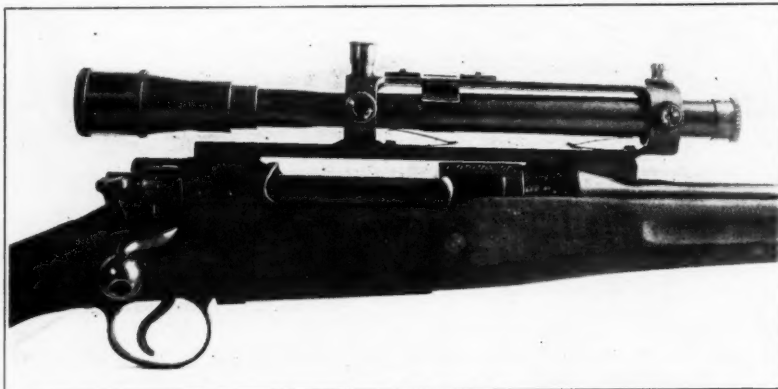
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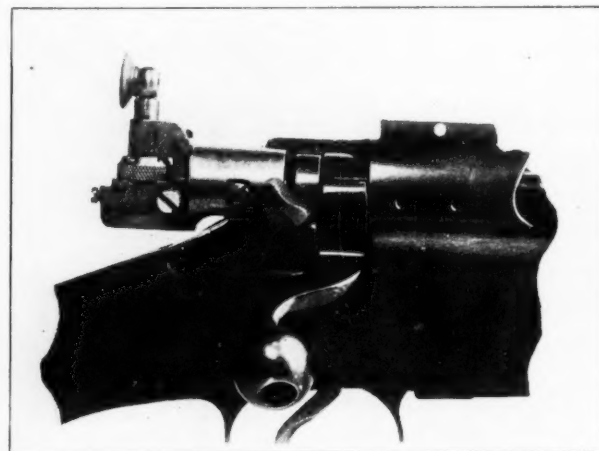


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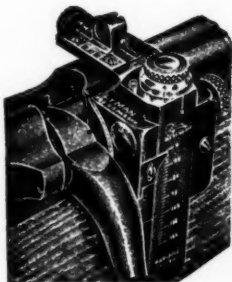


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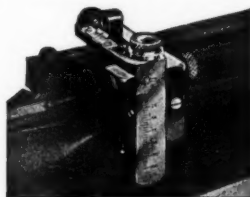
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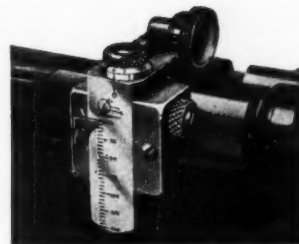
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